The Sydney Morning Herald.

Price Threepence.——£3 Per Annum.] VOL. XXXI. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1851 No. 4464 {CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For one inch and under, 3s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.
GOLD DIGGINGS,
TURON AND OPHIR.
On and after Monday next, the 8th instant, a Four-horse Coach will run to Penrith in conjunction with the Steamers; leaving Parramatta on the arrival of the 9 o'clock boat from Sydney, and starting on return from Penrith at 5 P.M.
Fares, 4s. 6d.
Phœnix Wharf, September 5. 4763

FOR MORETON BAY.
THE Baltimore clipper-schooner HARP, 100 tons register, A. Sommerville (late of the Mary Stewart), commander, will positively sail on Friday evening.
For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
W. U. HARRIS Agent,
At the Wharf.
The above vessel having been purchased to run in conjunction with the brig Jack, Shippers may depend upon punctuality of sailing being observed.
4556 JOHN HARRIS, Owner.

FOR MORETON BAY,
(Detained till this evening, at particular request of shippers.)
THE remarkably fast-sailing schooner SOUVENIR, 100 tons, John Brown, master. Intending passengers are requested to inspect the very superior accommodations of this fine vessel. Beds, bed linen, wines, spirits, &c., put on board, free of extra charge. Apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 4778

FOR WIDE BAY,
THE brigantine LIBERTY, 80 tons, Captain Johnson, now receiving cargo, will sail Saturday next. For freight or passage, apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 4779

ONLY VESSEL FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER,
THE well-known favorite brigantine HANNAH, 80 tons, H. W. Ellis, master, will clear at the Customs Saturday next, and proceed to sea in the evening, weather permitting. The accommodations of this vessel are equal to any in the trade. Apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street.) 4780

FOR MORUYA RIVER,
The New Gold Field,
THE SCHOONER CARNATION, 50 tons burten, Charles Witcher, master, is now loading at the Union Wharf. Having part cargo engaged will sail to-morrow evening, (wind and weather permitting.) For freight or passage apply on board, or to
HENRY CLARK,
Union Wharf.
September 5. 4783

FIRST PACKET FOR MELBOURNE,
THE fine first-class barque EMMA, 250 tons burthen, G. Kelly, commander, is unavoidably detained until Saturday, the 6th instant.
Passengers are respectfully reminded the above vessel is beautifully fitted, and well found. Beds, bed linen, &c., &c., found on board free of extra charge.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at Flour Company's Wharf, or to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street.

FIRST PACKET FOR MELBOURNE.
THE splendid Packet DART, 200 tons burthen, Alexander Collins, master, will clear at the Customs on Saturday. For freight or passage (having splendid accommodation, stern cabins for ladies, and beds, bedding, provisions, wines, &c.) apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street.
Shippers are requested to complete their shipments *at once*. 4051

ONLY VESSEL FOR GEELONG.
THE FINE SCHOONER LILLIAS, 100 tons burthen, Charles Chapman, master, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Wharf, to
JAMES COOK, Circular Quay Office;
Or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street.
Shippers are requested to complete their shipments *at once*, to prevent disappointment. 4279

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS FOR LAUNCESTON.
THE SCHOONER VIXEN, M'Kinley, Commander, is now at Flour Wharf filling up. Shippers are requested to forward their goods without delay. For freight or passage,
Cabin £6
Steerage 3
apply to Captain M'Kinley, or
HENRY FISHER,
480, George-street.
September 4. 4695

FOR LAUNCESTON,
THE BARQUE NAUTILUS, A 1, George Dryden, commander, having the chief portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with prompt despatch.
For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at the Flour Wharf, or to
J. W. GOSLING,
4508 Macquarie-place.

VELOCITY FOR ADELAIDE,
For passengers only.
THIS clipper schooner sails This Evening. Immediate application is necessary on board, at the Circular Wharf, to
JAMES COOK,
Circular Quay Office; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 4753

FOR THE NEW CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT.
(Calling at Wellington to land passengers.)
THE splendid first-class ship ORIENTAL, 790 tons register, George Hyde, commander, is hourly expected from New Zealand, and will return with immediate despatch.
This vessel presents a most eligible opportunity to shippers of stock.
For further particulars apply to
CHARLES SIDEY,
At Buyers and Learmonth's, Harrington-street. 4599

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.
(To sail on Sunday morning, weather permitting.)
THAT well-known favourite packet Brig WILD IRISH GIRL, 170 tons, Walter Todd, commander.
It is particularly intimated to shippers that any goods intended for shipment by this vessel must be alongside by twelve o'clock on Saturday, *and that all entries must be previously passed at the Custom House*. The vessel has room for twenty tons of freight, and has most comfortable convenience for passengers, for whom every comfort is provided.
Apply to Captain Todd, on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or, to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
4770 Queen-street.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON AND PORT COOPER DIRECT,
THE fine fast-sailing brig LOUIS AND MIRIAM, 150 tons, William Pilfold, master, is now receiving cargo, and is under engagement to sail positively on Wednesday next. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to
4098 M. JOSEPH, 390, George-street.

FOR THE CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT AND OTAGO, NEW ZEALAND.
THE DON JUAN, 170 tons, Captain Edwin Courtenay, will be open for freight or passage until This Day, Friday, 5th September, at Twelve o'clock.
Apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or, to
JOHN MACNAMARA.
4769 Queen-street.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT,
To sail first week in September.
THE fine first class ship MALACCA, 589 tons, J. Adams, commander.
Will have punctual despatch as above, and and having excellent accommodations, presents a good opportunity to passengers to India, or to Europe by overland.
For freight and passage, apply to
3524 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.
THE ROYAL SAXON, 713 tons, William Charlesworth, Commander. This well-known regular trader will be fitted for horses, immediately on the inward cargo being discharged, and sail about the 1st October. For freight or passage apply to the office of
4214 R. TOWNS.

FOR BATAVIA.
THE first-class Prussian barque WILHELMINA, 405 tons, Captain Schmidt, to sail on the 10th instant.
For freight or passage (having excellent accommodation for passengers), apply to the Captain on board; or to the undersigned.
KIRCHNER AND CO.
4671 AUGUSTUS DREUTLER.

REGULAR TRADERS TO LONDON.
THE following splendid frigate-built Ships, belonging to Messrs. Duncan Dunbar and Sons, of Limehouse, will be dispatched from Sydney on or about the undermentioned dates.
For London.

Name.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
Blenheim	900	A. S. Molison	Nov. 20.
Waterloo	1000	James Green	Dec. 20.
Vimeira	1100	Henry Neatby	Jan. 20.

These Ships have been built expressly for the Australian Trade; their accommodotions for Passengers are spacious and elegant; and a duly qualified Surgeon will accompany each Vessel. For terms of passage or freight apply to
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.
Sydney, July 1. 133

FOR LONDON,
To sail on the 10th September,
THE fine fast-sailing first-class Barque BOLIVAR, 386 tons, William Murray, commander. This vessel has first-rate accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; to
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,
Or J. B. METCALFE.
August 9. 2875

FOR LONDON,
THE fast-sailing Barque JOSEPHINE, 278 tons register, is now receiving cargo at the Flour Company's Wharf, and will meet with early despatch. For freight or passage apply to
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
Sussex-street; or, to
EDWARD N. BURGESS,
3937 20, Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON.
THE BARQUE PENYARD PARK, A1, 500 tons, John Weller, commander.
This vessel has superior accommodation for passengers, and will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER;
or, to
FLOWER, SALTING AND CO.
June 5 11059

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE Hamburg barque SOPHIE, 500 tons, Captain Decker.
Apply to
A. DREUTLER; or,
4672 KIRCHNER AND CO.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.
THE well-known schooner DESPATCH, 139 tons register, W. F. Plant, master.
For particulars enquire at J. G. Cohen's, 490, George-street. 4755

FREIGHT TO THE MAURITIUS.
TENDERS, *in duplicate*, will be received by the undersigned, until noon on Monday, the 15th instant, for conveying hence to the Mauritius, of about Fifty Tons of Salt Beef.
The tender to state the rate per ton, the name of the vessel, and the date of sailing.
Commissariat, New South Wales,
Sydney, 4 September, 1851.
T. W. RAMSAY,
4749 Deputy Commissary General.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.
Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, Botany Bay.
THE Patrons of this Fashionable Establishment, as well as the public generally, are respectfully invited to take advantage of the present favourable weather, for the purpose of paying a visit to what is universally pronounced the most charming spot in the colony.
Communications intended for the Hotel will be promptly attended to, if left with W. Beaumont, Builder, Castlereagh-street. 4744

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, No. 488, George-street, Sydney, (Opposite the Barrack Gate.)
Capital—£400,000, in 4000 Shares.
Directors
H. H. Browne, Esq., Chairman
William Brown, Esq., Deputy Chairman
John Alexander, Esq. | Robert Graham, Esq.
Alex. Campbell, Esq. | Robert How, Esq.
Marine Surveyor.
Captain Ashmore, Kent-street North.

The Directors attend daily to receive applications for insurances. Risks are taken on goods and vessels of forty-five tons register and upwards to all ports.
Gold and specie insured from Sydney to London, or other ports in Great Britain, by any of Her Majesty's ships at the rate of one per cent, and by merchant vessels at the rate of one and a half per cent.; and policies will be granted in triplicate, payable in London, in case of loss, if required.
The Board meets every Wednesday at one o'clock for the despatch of general business.

Rates of Premium per cent (with average.)

Europe	2½	Colonial Trade—	
China India, &c	2½	Hobart Town	¾
Java	2	Launceston	1
South America	2	Port Phillip	1
Mauritius or Bourbon	2	Ditto per steamer	¾
		Adelaide	1½
Cape of Good Hope	2½	Swan River	2½
		Auckland	1
Torres' Straits	2	Port Nicholson	1½
Whaling vessels for the voyage	9 to 10	Port Nelson	2
		Moreton Bay (by the northern passage only)	1½
Time Risks		For goods, &c., made free of particular average the premium is reduced ¼ to ½ per cent on the above rates	
12 months	9		
6 ,,	5		
3 ,,	3		

N.B.—Notice is hereby given, that the Company's Surveyor will attend on the arrival of each vessel in which they may be interested, to report upon the stowage of the cargo, &c., and that where claims are likely to be made, notice is required to be left at the Company's Office on the arrival of the vessel.
JOHN D. GIBSON,
8830 Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.
REDUCED SCALE OF PREMIUMS:—

	Per annum. Per cent s.	d.
Slated brick or stone buildings detached	5	0
Ditto ditto ditto ditto contiguous	7	6
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto to inferior Buildings	10	0
Shingled ditto ditto ditto detached	10	0
Ditto ditto ditto contiguous	12	6
Inferior buildings ......15s. and	17	6

Vessels in harbour with or without warrantry to repair and ships building.
Hazardous risks subject to special arrangement.
Losses by lightning made good.
All losses promptly adjusted in Sydney.
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
Agents.
Spring-street, Sydney. 4109

SYDNEY BRANCH.
ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
THE undersigned issue Policies at the reduced rates of premium.
THACKER AND CO.,
432 541, George-street.

AUSTRALASIAN BOTANIC AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
THE Committee beg to announce that the SPRING EXHIBITION of this Society will be held at the Botanic Gardens, on Wednesday, the 1st October next.
Members, and parties holding members' tickets, and ladies or children introduced by a member, will be admitted at two o'clock, ladies so introduced upon payment of one shilling each; and children, six-pence each.
All other persons will be admitted at half-past three o'clock, by tickets which will be charged for as follows:—
If purchased prior to the day of Exhibition, One Shilling each.
If purchased at the Gate, One Shilling and Six-pence each.
Children, in any case, Six-pence each.
Tickets may be purchased, and all information relative to the Exhibition may be obtained, from the Secretary, at the Office of the Society, 438, George-street.
W. G. PENNINGTON,
Secretary.
August 22. 4627

A CARD.
MR. PIERCE HEGARTY begs to apprise the Merchants and Shippers of Sydney, he has taken commodious premises in HONOLULU, OAHU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, and has established himself as MERCHANT and general COMMISSION AGENT. Parties favouring him with consignments from the Colonies may rely upon the goods being sold at the highest market price, and the proceeds punctually remitted either in Dollars or Produce, as required. Reference, Mr. John Rickards, Pitt-street.
Honolulu, Oahu, June 21.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!
9 feet square and 8 feet high,
From ONE POUND FIFTEEN;
With Poles, Ropes, Pegs, and all complete,
TWO POUNDS FIVE,
AT THE
FREE TRADE HALL,
96, King-street,
Where every article in Clothing and Drapery SUITED FOR THE DIGGINGS, may be had WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, as cheap as at any other house in the colony.
4759 J. R. TORR.

The cheapest and best Watches ever yet offered for sale in the Colony.
BRUSH AND MACDONALD have great pleasure in offering to their numerous customers and the public, a new importation of gold and silver watches, which they can *confidently* recommend as exceedingly GOOD and CHEAP, and which they will dispose of at the following reduced prices.

	£	s.	d.
Silver horizontal watch, with hard enamelled dial, sunk seconds, jewelled in four holes, and all the modern improvements,—fitted in a morocco case, with key and an extra glass	3	10	0
Double cased or hunting watch, of the same construction, with extra glass and key, and fitted in neat morocco case	4	5	0
Gold hunting watch, with hard enamelled dial, jewelled in four holes, and elegantly got up, fitted in morocco case, with key and extra glass	9	9	0

The above are made expressly for this market, and are regulated to a minute a week. They will be sold at these very low prices for *cash only*.
A written warranty for two years will be given with each watch.
BRUSH AND MAC DONNELL,
4667 488, George-street.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.
SCHOOL OF ARTS, PITT-STREET.
This Evening, September 5.
MESSRS. F. HOWSON, J. HOWSON, and MR. HYDES, beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that owing to their departure to Bathurst being delayed until Monday next, they are induced by the advice of several friends, to give a FAREWELL CONCERT, at the School of Arts, This Evening, when they will be assisted by the valuable services of Miss Sara Flower, Madame Carandini, and Mr. Baly.

Part I.
Glee—"Ye Spotted Snakes," Madame Carandini, Miss Sara Flower, and Messrs. F. and J. Howson.
Ballad—"The Light of Other Days," (Trombone Obligato, Mr. J. Howson) Mr. F. Howson.
Ballad—"One Little Kiss," (Siege of Rochelle) Madame Carandini.
Ballad—"I Love Her, as that Heaven," (from the Enchantress) Mr. J. Howson.
Descriptive Song—"The Fisherman," composed by Frank Howson, expressly for Miss Sara Flower.
Duet—"Beware Rash Youth," Mr. F. Howson, and Mr. J. Howson.
Ballad—"Woman's Heart," (from the Enchantress) Miss Sara Flower.
Song—"Hear me, Gentle Maritana," (Violin O ligato, Mr. Henry Howson, from the Opera of Maritana) Mr. F. Howson.
Duet—"Peace to the Dead" (Night Dancers,) Miss Sara Flower, Mr. J. Howson.
Part II.
Madrigal—"Down in a Fow'ry Vale" (composed by Constantius Fester, A.D. 1560.) Madame Carandini, Miss Sara Flower, Mr. F. Howson, Mr. J. Howson.
Ballad—"When Maggie gangs awa," Mr. J. Howson.
Duet—"The Elfin Call," Miss Sara Flower and Madame Carandini.
Flute Solo—Air and variations from "Norma," Mr. Baly.
Scena—"This Heart by woe, and now my Courage," Mr. F. Howson.
German Song—"When Night's Shadows," violoncello obligato, Mr. F. Howson, Miss Sara Flower.
Ballad—"Estelle," George Linley, Madame Carandini.
Comic Duet—"When a Little Farm," Miss Sara Flower and Mr. Frank Howson.
Grand Finale to the Enchantress "The Love almost sublime I felt," Miss Sara Flower, Mr. J. Howson, and Mr. F. Howson.
Conductor, Mr. J. Howson.
Tickets 2s. 6d. each. To be had of Mr. Piddington, Mr. Ford, and Mr. Clark, booksellers, George-street; Messrs. Kern and Mader, Hunter-street; and at the residence of Mr. F. Howson, William-street, Woolloomooloo.
Doors open at seven; Concert to commence at half-past seven precisely. 4793

ROYAL HOTEL.
NEW YORK SERENADERS.
THE New York Serenaders respectfully announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Sydney and vicinity, that having returned from Maitland, at the request of their numerous friends, they will give a short series of Ethiopian Musical Soirées, at the above Hotel, commencing This Evening, (Friday) September 5, on which occasion they will present the following
PROGRAMME.
Part 1.

Introductory Overture, Fra Diavolo	Full Band
Let's be Gay, music from Robert le Diable	Mr. Nash
Dandy Broadway Swell	Mr. Kitts
Dearest Belinda	Mr. Pierce
Would I were a Boy again	Mr. Nash
Old Napper	Mr. Lee
Life by de Galley Fire	Messrs. Pierce and Kitts
Dearest Mae	Mr. Nash
Phantom Chorus, music from La Sonnambula	Company
Stop dat Knocking, an Operatic Burlesque	Mr. Pierce
Intermission of ten minutes	
Part 2.	
Duet, Flutina and Guitar	Messrs. Pierce and Nash
Burlesque on Mesmerism	Messrs. Pierce, White and Lee.
Part 3.	
Overture, Love Not	Company
Dearest Linda	Mr. Kitts
Betsy Brown (Music from Enchantress)	Mr. Pierce
Sally White (Music from Don Pasquale)	Mr. Nash
Come to de Old Gum Tree	Messrs Pierce and Kitts
Darky Schoolmaster	Messrs. Nash, Kitts and Pierce
Old Tar Riber	Mr. Lee
Dinah Crow	Mr. Nash
Nigger from de South	Mr. Pierce.

Admission 2s.
Tickets to be obtained at the Royal Hotel; Mr. Entwisle's Hotel, York-street; Mr. H. Marsh's Music Store, 490½, George-street; and at the door on the evening of performance.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, commence at half-past 7 o'clock. 4718

MR. LONGMORE'S ELECTION.—A meeting of Mr. Longmore's friends will be held THIS EVENING, in St. Patrick's Hall, at 7 o'clock, at which Mr. Longmore will attend. 4762

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.
GENTLEMEN,—Writs having been issued for a general Election of members to serve in the Legislative Council, I do myself the honour, at the expressed desire of many influential friends in the county, to present myself for the fourth time as a candidate for the representation of the County of Durham.
Without reiterating my opinions upon the topics which must interest every colonist, I refer to my public acts during the last four sessions; and if these have met your approval, I shall, I trust, have the proud satisfaction of being again returned as one of the two members for your extensive and respectable county.
The discovery of gold in Australia, while it will attract the attention of the civilised world, and probably induce immigration from all parts of it, imposes upon the Legislature, in my opinion, new and most important duties.
It will give great additional force to all the arguments already existing in favour of the absolute necessity for confiding to the local Legislature, the entire control of their own revenues, and more especially the management of that fund which is derived from the waste lands.
The altered condition of the country, both political and social, must for ever set at rest the question of Transportation; under any circumstances, my voice and vote shall always be exercised against its renewal in any shape, to any part of the Australasian dependencies.
I will only add, that it shall ever be my desire, to continue worthy of your confidence; by rigidly economising that portion of the public money which our restricted constitution places at the disposal of the Legislature; by consulting as far as practicable, the wishes and interests of my own constituency; and by advocating always a liberal and enlightened policy at home and abroad.
I hope to have the pleasure of personally addressing you before the Election takes place, and subscribe myself, Gentlemen,
Your faithful Servant,
STUART A. DONALDSON.
Sydney, 2nd August, 1851. 2532

TO WILLIAM C. WENTWORTH, ESQ.
SIR,—We, the undersigned, being all duly qualified to be placed upon the Electoral Roll for the City of Sydney, at the next ensuing Registration, request that you will allow us to put you in nomination as a candidate to represent us.
Holding, as many of us do, conflicting opinions upon various Public Questions, we yet feel that we can consistently meet upon common ground, for the purpose of giving you our cordial and unanimous support.
However some of us may disapprove of particular measures which you have advocated, or particular views which you have expressed, the useful and permanent character of your public services, and the eminent ability which you are universally admitted to possess, compel us to disregard those points on which we differ, in the consideration of those on which we agree.
That, in the course of your long political career, your public acts have not uniformly met with the approbation of the whole of that large majority of your fellow-colonists who have hitherto given you their support, is a circumstance which in no way disentitles you to the continued confidence of those, who are attached to the liberal and enlightened principles which you have ever professed, and whose co-operation has been won, by the zeal and talent by which those principles have been always maintained.
The great body of the people, for whose cause you have so often fought, have remained proof against every species of misrepresentation; and two general elections have already amply testified the estimation in which you are held by a large majority of the electors of this city.
A Third Election, attended with a like result, will show that the estimation in which you are still held is as high as it ever has been, and that you have not lost your elevated and honorable public position, because you preferred general to partial interests—freedom to anarchy and a manly loyalty to incipient sedition.
Your public acts are too well known to render any recapitulation of them necessary now.
A statesmanlike career of nearly thirty years' duration must present too many objects for notice even, in an address like this.
One of your first acts was a successful struggle for the freedom of the press, one of your last was the foundation of the University of Sydney.
To these, and to numerous other measures of kindred character, you are indebted for the reputation you enjoy with us, and they are sufficient to establish an honorable fame with our posterity.
On these broad and general grounds, do we ask you to become a candidate—tendering, as we now do, our utmost support to you, as the consistent friend of order without tyranny, and liberty without license; and we do so in the full and undoubting confidence, that the Electors of this Great Metropolis will do themselves the honour of returning a third time, at the head of the Poll, that Citizen whose abilities and services alike entitle him to the distinction.
[Here follow the signatures of Thomas Barker, Esquire, and 1126 other electors of the City.]

To Thomas Barker, Esquire, and the gentlemen who have signed the requisition inviting me to become a candidate for the representation of the city of Sydney.
24th July, 1851.
Gentlemen,—Though I feel that my advancing years and declining health require repose, I feel also that an important epoch has just arisen among us—an epoch replete with hope and future promise on the one hand, but with social and moral evils on the other, which it will require all the judgment, vigour, and patriotism of the country to avert. In a conjuncture so critical no private consideration should be allowed to interfere with public duty, and I have therefore no hesitation, at your requisition, in offering myself as a candidate for the representation of your city at the coming election. Having already stood two contested elections—the last of them at your bidding—both of which ended by placing me at the head of the poll, the spontaneous and cordial support which you tender me at a third contested election, cannot but be most gratifying to my feelings, and will, I doubt not, terminate in a like triumphant result.
Among a constituency of so many and such varied pursuits as that which I have had the distinguished honour to represent, there must necessarily be every variety and shade of opinion on most subjects of great public importance.
This conflict of opinion no one man could possibly represent; and it is sufficient for me, considering the prominent part I have taken for many years past in public affairs, if my legislative career, in the main, has entitled me to the continued confidence which so numerous and influential a body of my fellow-citizens still repose in my zeal and ability for the service of my country.
The unequivocal proof of your general concurrence in my views and measures, which is involved in your requisition, I deem a sufficient answer to the unmeasured abuse with which I have been of late systematically assailed, with a view doubtless of influencing the course of the coming election, so as to aid the levelling projects of that democratic party who have not hesitated to express their fiendish joy at what they consider, the impending destruction of that great productive interest among us, which sustains directly and indirectly nearly our entire population, and in its beneficial reaction on our parent country, gives employment to tens, perhaps hundreds, of thousands of our industrious fellow-countrymen at home.
For my own part I consider it one of the proudest distinctions of my life, that my public acts have been of a character, to draw down upon me the enmity and vituperation of this dishonest and malignant faction.
And here, gentlemen, I should conclude, by returning you my cordial thanks for the generous support which you have tendered me at the approaching election, only, that there is one question of paramount public interest in which I have taken the lead in the Legislative Council, and to which I desire briefly to refer,—I mean the vexed question of transportation.
My report on General Grievances, and on Mr. Gladstone's Despatch, are both sufficient to show that I have ever been opposed, in the abstract, either to the revival or continuance of transportation, if it could by any means have been got rid of in the whole of the colonies comprising the Australian group.
But seeing the inflexible determination of the Colonial Minister to continue transportation, at all events, to Van Diemen's Land, and his evident intention to form a penal establishment of some sort or other on our northern frontier, I could not resist the conclusion, that direct transportation, accompanied, as was proposed, with a simultaneous and commensurate free immigration at the cost of Imperial funds and with the additional advantage of a large commissariat expenditure, which would be its necessary adjunct—was in every way more expedient, morally, socially, economically, and politically, than the indirect transportation, without any of these advantages, which has in effect been going on by thousands, for many years past to this and our sister colony of Victoria.
My votes in the Legislative Council have amounted to nothing more than an affirmation of the superiority of such direct to such indirect transportation. This I still deem a self-evident proposition.
A new and unexpected era, however, has at length dawned upon us—an era, which must in a very few years precipitate us from a colony into a nation.
In the altered condition of things, which must be consequent on the great change, which has even now commenced both in the numbers and character of our population, I think we are at length, or at least soon shall be for the first time, in a position to control the policy of the Colonial Minister, and that if we have not already, we shall very shortly have both moral and physical force sufficient to convince him that the people of these colonies will no longer allow them to be the receptacles of the criminals of the British empire, even if that Minister should be insane enough to desire to continue his present policy.
It appears to me, however, that the British nation will immediately become aware of the frightful inducement to the commission of crime, and of the vast social demoralization which must at once ensue among large masses of her people, if she were to permit her convicts to be deported to colonies adjacent; our gold field, and consequently that a due regard for her own interests will satisfy her, that, if transportation is still to be part and parcel of her system of secondary punishment—some new settlement must be formed by her for this purpose in some part of the earth so remote from these shores, as to render it next to impossible that any of her criminals, even after the expiration of their sentences, can work their way to any of these colonies.
These being the altered views which I have formed, since Australia has been proved to be an auriferous region of great extent, I think it equally due to myself and the constituency at large whose suffrages I am soliciting, to give them publicity, and to state unequivocally that I shall in future support, whether I be in the Legislature or out of it, every proposition, which shall oppose the revival of transportation in this colony under whatever modification, or which shall insist upon its immediate abolition in the whole of the colonies forming the Australian group. I should indeed feel no hesitation in joining in any remonstrance which should have for its object to deprecate the formation of any penal colony in the Southern Hemisphere.
I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your most obliged and obedient servant,
1950 W. C. WENTWORTH

TO GEORGE BOWMAN, Esq., of Archerfield.
SIR,—The new Electoral Bill having passed the Legislative Council, whereby the united counties of Northumberland and Hunter are to return two Members, and as it is likely writs for a new election will be issued immediately, we, the undersigned, electors of the above Electoral District, request you will allow us to place you in nomination as one of our representatives, and we pledge ourselves to use our most strenuous endeavours to secure your return.
We have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servants,

William Kingston	Thomas Everill
Thomas Williams	John Keating
Wm. Copland Lesley	Charles Lee
James Kingsbury	C. J. Crofton
Donald Munro	W. Watts
John Grigry	Michael Leary
F. W. Thrum	Thomas Parmeter
Alexander M'Dougall	William Cook
Edward Rose	Dennis M'Namara
William Waterford	Thomas Hunt.

Singleton, May, 1851.

To Messrs. Kingston, Williams, Lesley, and others signing the above requisition.
Gentlemen, In reply to your spontaneous requisition to "allow you to put me in nomination as one of your representatives in the Legislative Council for the Electoral District of Northumberland and Hunter," I accept and thank you most sincerely for the confidence you place in, and the honour you thereby wish to confer upon me. In doing so, I will briefly state my views and opinions upon some of the questions that may come before the Council, and upon which we are still interested.
With respect to the Crown Lands of the colony, and the revenue derivable therefrom, I am of opinion that they should be solely under the control of the Colonial Legislature; that the present price is far too high most injurious to the prosperity of the colony, and ought to be reduced to something like its real value: that the civil lists contained in the schedules should also be under the management and appropriation of the Council.
That a better provision should be made for Education throughout the colony, thereby making the office of teacher one of honourable ambition to qualified persons, instead of as now is in too many instances a mere competency, and thereby only filled by unfit and unqualified persons.
The Transportation question, which has so long agitated the public mind, and may still continue to do so, I would only say that I am an unqualified anti-transportationist in any form or shape to this or any of our neighbouring colonies; having been a member of the late Anti-transportation Committee during its continuance, and now am a member of the Australasian League, will be sufficient to state my principles on that head.
In conclusion, should you succeed in sending me to the Council as one of your representatives, I will endeavour, at whatever sacrifice of time, which is most valuable to all, to be at my post, and thereby endeavour to promote the united interests of the colony.
The day of nomination is fast approaching; the constituencies far and wide, many difficult of access. In the mean time I will visit and see as many of the electors as circumstances will admit. And now, Gentlemen, I beg to remain,
Your most obedient servant,
GEORGE BOWMAN.
Richmond, August 8. 3452

ELECTORAL ROLL for the County of Cumberland. To be had at Messrs. Sands and Kenny's, Booksellers, George-street. Price, One Shilling.
THOMAS BARKER,
Returning Officer for the county of Cumberland. 4764

MRS. ROBINSON, Monthly Nurse, wishes to inform the ladies of Newtown and Sydney, that she has changed her residence from Newtown to Sydney, Elizabeth street South, No. 32, near Goulburn-street. 4760

TO FAMILIES BAKING THEIR OWN BREAD.
FRESH YEAST may be had daily at the Stores of the undersigned.
R. B. COOKE AND CO.,
Hunter-street, second door from Bligh-street. 258

NOW LANDING, ex Royal Saxon, from Calcutta, and on Sale at the Stores of the undersigned—
700 Bags fine table rice
200 Hogsheads of rum, 33 O.P., described as the finest sample ever exported from India
20 Bales of gunny bags
6 Cases sinet.
R. CAMPBELL,
4288 Circular Quay.

OILMAN'S STORES.
ON SALE, ex recent arrivals, Kincaid and Wyatt's
Quart and pint pickles
1lb. and ½lb. mustard
Pint and half-pint salad oil
Bottled fruits
And a large general assortment of oilman's stores, from the above house.
E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
450, George-street,
632 Near the Post Office.

BAPTISMAL REGENERATION, THE DOCTRINE OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.
Just Published, Price One Shilling,
TWO SERMONS, preached in Christ Church, Sydney, by the Lord Bishop of Sydney. Sold by Messrs. Ford, Moffitt, Piddington, and Sands and Kenny. 4679

TO DRAPERS, SHIPPERS, STOREKEEPERS, &c.
THE Subscribers beg to direct the attention of wholesale buyers generally to their unrivalled stock of DRAPERY, FANCY GOODS, SLOPS, &c., which they are prepared to offer upon the most liberal terms.
N.B.—Invoices of about two hundred (200) original packages, comprising almost every article in the trade.
☞ Entrance to the wholesale next door to the Savings' Bank.
DAVID JONES AND CO.,
2 25 George and Barrack streets.

TO PARTIES PROCEEDING TO THE MINES.—The Subscribers invite all parties proceeding to the Mines, to inspect their large and varied stock of *Ready Made Clothing*, (including the miners' white woollen suit.)
Gutta percha waterproof coats, capes
Leggings and boots, air beds and pillows
Blankets, rugs, shirts, and every requisite for a miner's complete outfit
3718 DAVID JONES AND CO.

BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE,
No. 7, Colonnade, Bridge-street.
JOSEPH PRITCHARD begs to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just received a large and varied assortment of Ladies' and Children's boots and shoes. 4674

PANAMA HATS.
1000 SUPERFINE PANAMA HATS, got up in Guayaquil, specially to order for this market, and for sale by
MACNAB, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
4757 Circular Quay.

BONNETS! BONNETS!!
THE new open Workbasket-edge Bonnets, in straw, rice, and chip, are now ready for inspection. A case of the Pure White Chip, also ready for inspection. The best assortment of trimmed Bonnets in Sydney; a case of new Gauze Bonnet Ribbons now on show.
At JAMES SMYTH'S,
269, Pitt-street.
N.B.—A respectable youth, as Cashier, wanted. 4807

NEGROHEAD TOBACCO.
100 Kegs Shellard's superior
50 Half-tierces Kerr's super. super.
ALDIS has much gratification in informing his many customers in town and country that he has availed himself of the opportunity of laying in a large and well-selected stock of NEGROHEAD TOBACCO, of very superior quality, from recent importations, and that he has now on hand, in anticipation of sheep-shearing, the diggings, &c., TOBACCO, *the pick of the market!* The above large lot of Tobacco being purchased solely on account of its *extraordinary superior character!*
ALDIS also takes this opportunity of stating that the dissatisfaction so often expressed by purchasers of Tobacco does not at all times originate with the seller, but from the mixed character of shipments of Tobacco to this colony, it has too often been an impossibility to make selections of Tobacco of equal quality,—being compelled to purchase the best the market supplied, at the risk of sometimes sacrificing both character, and profit. The present lot of Tobacco, however, ALDIS has taken unusual trouble to inspect, and can therefore confidently assert that the
100 Kegs Shellard's superior, and
50 Half-tierces Kerr's super. super.
is the finest, not only in the market, but the *best lot of Tobacco he has ever had the pleasure of selling during his 14 years' experience in the trade.*
☞ ALDIS' last purchase of MANILLA CIGARS consists of 300,000 No. 2's and 3's, ex Josephine. 3849

ON SALE.—Bass's No. 3 Burton Ale, brewed in October last.
THACKER AND CO.,
1300 George-street.

WINES, ALES, SPIRITS, &c.
ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned:—
Martell's and Hennessy's brandy, in and out of bond
B.P. and E.I. rum, ditto
700 cases genuine Hollands gin, best brand
Glenlivit and Irish whiskey, in and out of bond
Bass' and Allsopp's Burton ale, in hogsheads
Taylor's, Tennent's, and Barclay's porter, in hogsheads
1000 casks of Byass', Dunbar's, Marzetti's, and Tennent's bottled ale and stout, in 3 and 4 dozens
100 quarters and hogsheads of Hunt's port wine, a portion of the cargo ex Rio Packet
Pale and golden sherries, in quarters, hogsheads, and butts
Marsala (Ingham's and Woodhouse's), in quarters, hogsheads, and pipes
A very large assortment of bottled port and sherry, choicest brands
Martell's and Clozeau's pale cognac, in one dozen cases
400 dozen of Lowndes' and Cross' and Blackwell's old tom, in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Champagne, pints and quarts, 1 and 2 dozen cases, best brands
Marzetti's champagne ale and cider, 3 dozens
Foreign Liqueurs and Cordials, of every description
100,000 genuine Manila Cigars, 2s and 3s.
J. W. ROCHE,
Rainbow, Pitt and King streets.
☞ Cheapest mart in the colony. Must be cleared very soon, the lease having a very short time to run. 4504

TO GOLD SEEKERS—QUARTZ CRUSHING.
FOR SALE, in Bathurst, a three-horse power high pressure steam-engine complete, with two throw pumps and gear, suitable for emptying water holes; or the engine would be available as a motive power in quartz crushing. Apply to
J. J. ASHE,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Bathurst: or to
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
3773 Sydney.

LEECHES! LEECHES!—Mr. NORRIE has just received a lot of remarkably fine healthy Leeches. 4782

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Ale—XXX Royal Diamond Ale
Brown Stout
Parties are invited to inspect the above superior articles, from the Bow Brewery, by Messrs. Abbot and Son, originally Hodgson's, so much prized in India.
R. TOWNS.
July 18. 1160

TIN PLATES.
JUST RECEIVED, 75 boxes Charcoal Tin Plates, which will be sold lower than at any other house in Sydney.
IC, IX, IXX, IXXX
SDC, SDX, SDXX, SDXXX
DX, DXX, DXXX
NOTT AND EDWARDS,
4449 556, George-street.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

September 4.- Mohawk, ship, 442 tons, Captain Liddell, from the Downs the 15th May. Passenger Mr. James Bibby.

September 4.- Marquis of Bute, ship, 542 tons, Captain Hutton, from the Downs the 21st May. Passengers—Mr. Alfred Thomas, Mr. George Read, Mr. George Daniel, Mrs. Mary Ann Stephens, Miss Caroline Lloyd, Mr. Daniel Dunn, Mr. Thomas Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Magnusson, two daughters and two sons; Morrice Solomons, George Vinting, Mr. Blandon, P. Graham and wife, John and Mary Turner and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Cramp.

September 4. Sea Belle, brig, 104 tons, Captain Gray, from Launceston the 30th August.

September 4.—Marion, schooner, 177 tons, Captain Lane, from San Francisco, the 13th July. Passenger Mr. Thomas S. Mulvey.

September 4.—Coquette, schooner, 72 tons, Captain Johnstone, from Geelong the 31st instant.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Travencore, for Calcutta; Caldew, for Kamschatka; Brothers, for Honolulu; Envelope, for San Francisco; Spray, for Launceston.

CLEARANCE.

September 4.- Spray, brig, 148 tons, Captain Scott, for Launceston.

COASTERS INWARDS.

September 4. Mermaid, 20, Wilson, from Newcastle, with 25 tons coals; Rose, steamer, 172, Paine, from Morpeth, with 10 casks tallow, 19 bales sheepskins, 10 kegs tobacco, 3 bags flour, 75 bags barley, 32 bags maize, 108 bags wheat, 215 bags bran, 27 trusses hay, 114 cheeses, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

September 4.—Margaret, 20, Lambert, for Morpeth, in ballast; Elizabeth Cohen, 43, Easton, for Port Macquarie, with sundries; Echo, 22, Boyle, for Shoalhaven, with sundries; Jenny Lind, 38, House; Sacremento, 41, Bottomley; Elizabeth, 35, West; Ann Mary, 51, Simpson; Mermaid, 20, Wilson, all for Newcastle, in ballast.

IMPORTS.

September 4. Mohawk, from London: 4 quarter-casks wine, 4 bales, C. Hamilton; 88 coils cordage, 32 quarter-casks wine, 3 cases 15 bales 2 packages 1 bundle, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 23 cases copper, 6 bales, R. W. Robinson; 1 case, Captain Doyley; 9 cases, W. Shell; 100 hogsheads ale, 2 hogsheads 21 cases wine, Thacker and Co.; 1 case, E. Davies; 3 cases silk ribbons, T. Smith and Co.; 1 parcel, M. Young; 100 cases brandy, 3 cases, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 6 cases, G. C. Tuting; 14 cases 4 bales, C. S. Haigh; 1 parcel law papers, R. A. A. Morehead; 2 bales 17 cases, C. Newton and Brother; 125 cases, W. Barnett; 10 quarter-casks wine, W. Long; 11 hogsheads 11 casks 1 tierce 1 chest 40 boxes, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 10 bales, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 100 bags salt, 28 cases 3 bales 12 barrels, R. Beames; 6 bales linens, J. B. and G. Were; 3 bales linens, 25 cases 17 bales, Gilchrist and Alexander; 50 hogsheads brandy, 9 bales, Brown and Co.; 18 cases 7 bales 1 box, Thomas Beames; 16 cases, George Rees; 1 case, B. Hurst; 1 parcel, A. B. Spark; 213 cases 21 bales, 14 crates, P. Hart; 2 bales 24 cases, Smith, Campbell, and Co.; 4 caroteels 8 barrels 1 case fruit, 80 cases oilmen's stores, 7 weighing machines, E. C. Weekes; 7 cases, 2 bales, A. Brierley; 46 trunks boots and shoes, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 5 casks drugs, W. Kent; 5 cases books, J. Comrie; 1 bale books, Australian Subscription Library; 52 cases, 6 bales, D. Jones and Co.; 100 boxes candles, 15 kegs tobacco, Smith, Croft, and Co.; 2 cases, S. Alexander; 3 casks, Donaldson and Co.; 2 cases wearing apparel, Mrs. T. Lloyd; 2 bales, 7 cases, Price, Favenc, and Gwyn; 1 cask, H. Rourke; 10 cases, 10 kegs, Towns and Darley; 81 boxes, 15 caroteels, 6 cases, 4 kegs, Robert Campbell, tertius; 12 casks, 5 caroteels, 89 cases, 3 hogsheads, Executors George Small; 130 cases, 1 trunk, 2 bales, Benjamin and Moses; 34 cases, 6 bales, M'Arthur, Little, and Co.; 3 cases, John M'Donald; 11 cases, 11 casks, 3 bags, A. Fairfax; 12 cases, 7 kegs, Robert Towns; 1 case silks, Mrs. Thomson 80 boxes tin plates, 1 case, Newcastle Meat Preserving Company; 6 weighing machines, 3 cases, 2 bales, 3 casks, 2 bundles, A. Hawley and Co.; 42 cases, 25 bales, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 35 bundles steel, 236 cases, 47 bales, 43 casks, 8 bundles, 75 kegs, 12 jars, Levicks and Piper; 4 cases, Hyam Davis; 1 case, A. H. Brown; 4 cases M. Birnstingl; 7 sheep, John Dobie; 150 casks bottled beer, 1 cask sheepshears, 1 case books, 15 kegs tobacco, 20 rolls lead, 18,000 countess slates, 118 cases, 13 bales, 27 casks, 6 bundles, 34 boxes, 2 crates, 20 kegs, 27 bags, Order; 20 cases and bales, A. Dreutler.

September 4.—Coquette, from Geelong, 126 hides, 7 tons bark, 108 bags salt, P. N. Russell; 14 casks beef, Order.

September 4.—John Knox, from Geelong, 300 tons coals, 380 deals, Order.

September 4. Sea Belle, from Launceston, 1400 bags wheat, T. W. Smart; 6 bags wheat, 1 cask lard, J. Flood.

September 4.—Marquis of Bute, from London: 235 cases Geneva, 12 hogsheads brandy, 39 hogsheads rum, William Long; 5 cases hats, J. Lublin; 127 packages, J. C. Cohen and Son; 1 case, R. Mackenzie; 1 box books, Australian Subscription Library; 3 packages, Mrs. Ann Cordeaux; 1 case, Mrs. Allder; 1 case, Mr. G. Beach; 1 case books, F. Collins; 1 case books, F. E. Bigge; 1 case cottons, W. B. Curtis; 1970 bars iron, 209 bundles iron, 2 casks iron anvils, 1 case fire-irons, W. Toogood; 6 caroteels currants, 75 packages rope, 40 bundles oakum, 1 bale twine 1 case isinglass, 2 cases haberdashery, 4 bundles copper bolts, 3 cases straw hats, 1 case perfumery, 1 case perfumed spirits, 4 bales millboards, 1 case needle work, 2000 bundles rod iron, 200 bars iron 7 hogsheads glass bottles, 411 packages, L. and S. Spyer; 1 case shawls, 1 case paper, 9 cases 26 packages, Haege and Prell; 26 cases, 6 bales, A. and L. Hordern; 8 cases, J. Hordern; 18 cases, 3 bales, Lark and Bennett; 21 cases, 14 bales, D. Cohen and Co.; 2 cases, B. Thompson; 4 bales paper, Kemp and Fairfax; 4 cases paper, W. and F. Ford; 9 packages straw hats, 13 cases 1 package, C. Newton and Brothers; 15 caroteels currants, 20 bundles raisins, 100 boxes pickles, 6 cases, Moses Joseph; 13 cases, 2 casks copper, 48 trusses cordage, 11 bales, Gilchrist and Alexander; 8 cases, 1 parcel, A. Dreutler; 1 case, S. A. Donaldson and Co.; 100 casks beer, 1 case pearl, 37 cases, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 6 bales, W. C. Botts; 10 cases 1 parcel, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 1 fly wheel, 1 boiler, 2 cases, J. A. Buttrey; 50 hogsheads vinegar, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 29 packages, R. Muriel; 50 kegs 2 casks nails, 4 trunks shoes, 6 tierces, 7 casks, J. Saddington; 10 cases 35 bales books, 1 case, G. A. Lloyd; 20 hogsheads rum, Jencken, Barber, and Co.; 100 hogsheads beer, Thacker and Co.; 39 hogsheads rum, 12 hogsheads brandy, 235 cases Geneva, W. Long; 94 casks nails, 16 kegs white lead, 12 casks shot, 2 hogsheads glass bottles, E. C. Weekes and Co.; 9 cases Bibles, James Comrie; 110 cases oilman's stores, Smith, Campbell, and Co.; 17 cases, 18 bales, 8 packages, A. Brierley; 7 bales blankets, 25 cases, 2 bales, Dawson and Thompson; 2 cases, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 5 cases mustard, Nott and Edwards; 10 casks vinegar, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 6 hogsheads 6 quarter-casks 8 cases brandy, J. B. and G. Were; 10 cases raisins, Smith, Croft, and Co.; 17 bales 2 cases paper, 13 packages, J. F. M'Donald; 9 bales stationery, W. Moffitt; 9 bales, M'Arthur, Little, and Co.; 6 cases, F. Parsons; 23 packages, T. Woolley; 3 cases, J. M'Donald; 2 cases, W. Walker and Co.; 1 case, E. Austin; 11 packages, Rossiter and Lazarus; 5 puncheons 12 hogsheads rum, 50 hogsheads beer, 16 hogsheads 38 quarter-casks wine, 2 casks 1 box ironmongery, 2 cases 5 bales paper, 13 bales, 51 packages, 1 cask, 150 cases, 7 cases, Order.

EXPORTS.

September 4.—Spray, for Launceston, 2 bundles bags, 15 bales wool-lashing; Original cargo from Melbourne.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follow:—

For Launceston.—By the Vixen, this evening, at 6.

For Hobart Town.—By the Sisters, this evening, at 6.

For Adelaide.—By the Velocity, this evening, at 6; and by the Wild Irish Girl, to-morrow evening, at 6.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Hobart Town.—Arrivals: August 19. Victoria Packet, barque, 170, from Victoria; Pryde, brig, 204 tons, Buck, from California the 3rd June, in ballast; Cosmopolite, brig, 145, from Twofold Bay. 24. Maid of Erin, brig, 150, Ellis, from Victoria; Agenoria, schooner, 107, from Victoria the 26th August. Departures: August 19. Mumford, for New Zealand; Simlah, barque, 597, Robertson, for New Zealand, with original cargo; Mercury, brig, 171, Rae, for the Mauritius. 20. Melbourne, brig, 150, for Melbourne.

Launceston.—Arrivals: August 25. Tamar, schooner, 119 tons, Robinson, from Hobart Town. Departures: August 21. Rory O'More, 295 tons, Smart, for Canton.

Cargo of the John Souchay, arrived at Hobart Town from the Mauritius: 3818 bags sugar, 13 casks vinegar, 50 casks molasses, 14 barrels vinegar, 66 barrels molasses, 2 casks wine, 54 casks molasses, 4000 gunny bags, 24 casks molasses, 1 case perfumery, Order; part of original cargo from Launceston, 4000 palings.

On Wednesday, the 20th instant, the cutter David Howie, of ten tons, loaded with potatoes, owned and commanded by David Howie, was unfortunately capsized close off the flag-staff, Circular Head Bay, and immediately went down. The day was very squally from the south-west. The master's wife and child, with a native woman of this island, well known by the name of Black Mog, and a ticket-of-leave man, were unfortunately drowned. Howie and two other men were saved. Two boats from the Daphne and Cygnet went off instantly to render assistance, and picked up the three men hanging to the boat, which floated off. A subscription has been raised to get the vessel up; she foundered in about four fathoms water.

The schooner Mariposa, laden with wheat and potatoes for the Mauritius, grounded on Windmill Point, George Town, on her way out. The principal damage sustained was the loss of the rudder. The vessel has since returned to Launceston, and will go into dock for repairs. Her wheat has been sold at the market price.—*Launceston Examiner, August 23.*

Pleasure Yacht.—A splendid new yacht has been built at North-west Bay for Mr. Peter Oldham, of this city, at an expense of £500, designed for pleasuring purposes only. She is of a beautiful model, of about 32 tons burthen, and is equipped in handsome style. Her mainsail contains about 608 yards of canvas. *Hobart Town Courier.*

The Coquette, schooner, has only been four days running from Geelong to Sydney.

Shortly after the Rose, steamer, started from the wharf, at Morpeth, on Wednesday morning, part of her machinery gave way, which detained her until yesterday afternoon. She will be laid up until the necessary repairs are completed.

The William Hill, brig, is about to load at Launceston, for Sydney.

The Sea Belle, from Launceston, experienced heavy gales in the Straits, from west-north-west to north-west.

The Mohawk, 112 days, and the Marquis of Bute, 106 days, both arrived yesterday from the Downs, the latter vessel was in sight of the Heads all Wednesday, but could not succeed in getting in. She reports having spoken on the 14th June, in lat. 6·15 N. and long. 23 W. the barque Fanny, from Calcutta, bound to London. June 16th, lat. 6·18 N, long. 22·10 W. the schooner John Murray, from Glasgow, bound to Buenos Ayres. June 23rd, lat. 3·14 W. long. 21·47 W. signalled the ship Glendarry, bound to Calcutta. June 26th, lat. 1·25 S. and long. 20·47 W. spoke the ship Napoleon, from Trieste, bound to Rio Janeiro. On the 24th July, near the Variables, signalled the ship Armide, bound home, and on the 30th May, spoke the Henry Walsh, from Liverpool for China.

The Marion brings news from San Francisco to the 13th July, and New York up to the 30th May, being two days later than already to hand by the Alert. She is bound to Hobart Town, but had to put into this port to stop a leak, caused by very bad weather on the passage.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

September.		SUN rises	sets	HIGH WATER morn.	even.
5	FRIDAY	6 15	5 43	4 0	4 23

Full moon, September 10, 11·49 P.M.

THE Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1851.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

By the arrivals of yesterday we have files of London papers to the 18th May. Although the receipt of news of a later date by indirect routes has supplied us with accounts of all the leading events of importance, we have much interesting matter before us. In the next page will be found some extracts well worthy of perusal. We would call particular attention to the interesting letters of our London Correspondents, more particularly to their remarks on the Transportation question. We have a series of articles on the Great Exhibition, written by our well known London Contributor, which will appear in succeeding numbers.

We have a few days' later news from California. Another man had been hanged by the Vigilance Committee. We are glad to perceive that the District Judge had strongly charged the Grand Jury, that all persons concerned in hanging Jenkins were by law guilty of murder. We must postpone extracts until to-morrow.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

London, 28th April, 1851.

Within the last few days we have received Sydney newspapers for October and November, one or two of the month of December, and January papers as far as the 4th. We are thus put in possession of the proceedings in the colony in connexion with the anti-convict agitation, and for the first time we have the whole debates, on the motion for the withdrawal of the "Order in Council," which took place in the Sydney Legislature in the latter part of September. These have arrived very opportunely, as it is expected that immediately after the recess, both Houses of Parliament will have their attention drawn to the subject of Transportation generally, though ostensibly to the particular circumstances of the colony of Van Diemen's Land. The late startling intelligence from that quarter of the political attitude assumed by the freed convicts, gives additional interest to this subject, confirming the very general opinion that, by their rash attempt at penal reform,—their excessive conceit, which determines them never to retrace their steps,—their rejection of every opportunity to retrieve themselves, from motives of wretched parsimony,—the Whigs have in this instance succeeded in placing the Queen's Government in a situation of disgraceful and almost hopeless embarrassment. The affairs of Van Diemen's Land are beginning to arrest the attention of the Press at large—a tolerable indication that they are assuming a serious aspect; for the English Press, accustomed to address itself to the momentary wants and interests of its readers, but rarely cares to devote attention to colonial topics, unless something *startling* can be extracted out of them.

And now we find that all inhabited Australia has made common cause with Van Diemen's Land. The language of every man I hear speak on the subject is, "Well, Lord Grey *has* made a mess of it!"

What will he do? suggest to any man you meet that he must give way now—"Ah! you don't know his stubbornness when once he takes a thing into his head," is the certain reply. We shall, however, be probably enlightened on the subject on the second of May, on which day I see, by the Lords' notices, that Lord Lyttleton presents petitions from Van Diemen's Land. In the House of Commons, you are aware, it is a standing order that no discussion shall take place on the presentation of petitions—a most necessary regulation in that House, when hundreds may be presented in one evening, and where the actual business of the nation has to be conducted. But in the Upper House their Lordships have an easy time of it, and the presentation of petitions is very commonly made the means of bringing on very useful discussions. I trust, Lord Lyttleton, as one of our "Colonial Reformers," and withal a very earnest and straightforward character, may make the most of the occasion. He is said to have mastered the "ins and outs" of the entire question."

One thing is now abundantly clear—New South Wales has unequivocally declared itself against the revival of transportation. It is not merely that Mr. Lamb's motion was carried in the Legislative Council. I regard Mr. Macarthur's proposed amendment as almost equally conclusive. Both Mr. Macarthur and Mr. Wentworth would consent to the introduction of convicts, only upon terms which extinguish all prospect of any accommodation being effected with the British Government. At least I am very greatly in error if Lord Grey would confess himself so far in the wrong as to consent to send out three free people for every convict introduced into the colony, when he formerly withdrew from his offer to send only one. Dr. Lang's views of convict settlements on the west and far north of Australia, find very general acceptance, and suggestions to much the same effect had already been made to the Colonial Office by persons in this country some months ago. Two great objections, however, present themselves to this plan—first, the expense; and the Ministers, though prodigal enough in some things, are very meanness itself with regard to convict expenditure—though perhaps they may now begin to wish that they had been a little more liberal. Secondly, the acknowledgment that Lord Stanley was the far-sighted politician in this respect after all, and that they, the Whigs, after five years of shifts and expedients, of quibbles and evasions, must go back to the very Conservative project which they, in their contemptuous sagacity, had abandoned. Irritated, and already more than sufficiently humiliated, it will be a great effort of self-denial on the part of the Government to establish any new convict settlements. They will give up with great reluctance the hope of sending convicts to Moreton Bay. The "convict ascendancy" in Van Diemen's Land may a little stagger them; but, as I have said, there is Lord Grey's stubbornness to deal with; in his own opinion very probably a magnanimous resolution to withstand unreasonable clamour—the flattering unction of every statesman who ever opposed a people, until the ominous words are sounded, "Too Late!"

As a colonial topic of more than ordinary interest, I have been lately led to make repeated references to the different questions connected with the Cape of Good Hope at the present time. A somewhat singular publication has lately been issued by Ridgway, of Piccadilly, under the title of "Cape of Good Hope Government and Legislature considered." It is a bulky octavo of 300 pages, and is a collection of articles and other communications appearing in a journal published at the Cape the *Cape Monitor*. It appears that this journal was established in the course of last year, in the interest of the Local Government, in opposition to the popular party of the colony, and in support of a large party *said* to exist in favour of the Government, but hitherto, for want of a public journal on their side, snubbed into silence by those whom the *Monitor* styles the "democrats." The new journal maintains that the late anti-convict agitation at the Cape was a "reign of terror;" denounces the popular project of a constitution; maintains the necessity of the future upper chamber being a "nominated" and not an "elected" body; and finally recommends for the present the establishment of a kind of dictatorial authority—the Government of the Governor and Executive Council, with legislative powers. The first reflection that occurs on reading all this, is, that if there really is a powerful and influential party favourable to the local Government, how is it *possible* that they never made themselves heard and felt before? The next is, that the suggestions now made are reasonable enough, if it is to be understood that the great force of public opinion is really so opposed to the local Government that it is absolutely necessary to regard the colony as in a state of meditated insurgence and, by means of great powers being concentrated in the Executive authority, "to save the scenes exhibited in Canada in the years 1839 and 1840, from being transacted with greater fury at the Cape." There is clearly some strange inconsistency here. The fact I suspect to be that the "office men" who have hitherto governed the Cape, men educated in a system which renders their very instincts anti-popular, view the inevitable approach of representative and responsible government with feelings of so many small Metternichs. The genius of governing the masses in their own name is a rare gift, and we are not to seek for it amongst men who have learnt the art of government in the petty administrations of our Crown colonies. The Cape people here say this bulky pamphlet is the work of the Secretary of Government at the Cape—at least they say "he is at the bottom of it all" Otherwise he is said to be a man of good ability in administration routine, and very zealous and active in the discharge of his official duties; honest, it is added, but of a cold and ungenial temper. The pamphlet will have no effect in this country, though its views and arguments, under the official guise of despatches, may possibly sway the decisions of Downing-street.

The town is all "agog" here at the approaching opening of the Great Exhibition. We already see a more than usual number of mustachoed and bearded foreigners in the streets; and our shops have come out with a more brilliant display than usual, both of goods and external decoration. The opening of the Exhibition by the Queen in person will give great *éclat* to the whole affair. The Emperor of Russia and other sovereigns are expected over to view its wonders. Perhaps the most astonishing thing of all is the great building itself. It has a remarkably imposing effect to my eye, especially when the mind calls up the few months taken to rear up so extensive an edifice. Men who are ingenious in raising incongruous images attempt to damage its effect by likening it to a large green-house; but all that I can say is, that such large green-houses are very magnificent things. No doubt the eye, accustomed to associate massiveness with size and strength, may for a moment feel offended with the lightness of the supports, and the airiness of the roof; and we can fancy an ancient Athenian not wholly satisfied with its "effect." But in these days of iron and engineering, we know the adequate strength of its materials and mode of structure, and learn to regard its lightness as a special elegance and recommendation. I think I understood that more articles had been received from Van Diemen's Land than from any other of the Australian colonies.

The Chartists have been again issuing their manifestos, thinking the present time a favourable one for reviving the agitation of Chartist schemes of Government. Some timid folks are under apprehension that the number of foreigners here and the Chartists together may endanger the public repose during the period of the Exhibition; but generally no dread is felt on the subject. Wise precautions will, however, be no doubt taken by the authorities.

In clerical circles a great deal of interest has been felt at the Bishop of Exeter's letter to the Primate, on receiving Sir George Grey's letter conveying the Queen's injunctions to the Archbishops and Bishops to exercise their influence in upholding the purity and simplicity of the faith and worship of our Reformed Church. The bold prelate avows that "the chancel ought to be distinguished by some peculiar, and even great, veneration." He does not think "its costly decoration" matter of complaint. He approves the separation of the chancel by "rood screens"—though not requiring them in newly-built churches. "Crosses, if removable," he deems unauthorised; but if otherwise he will not presume to disallow them. "Candlesticks he dare not condemn"—"though he advises not the use of them in parish churches, nor has he placed them in his own chapel." "Interring" he leaves to the discretion of the minister. "Auricular confession, penance, and absolution, *duly practised*," he holds "not only in accordance with the teaching of the Ancient Church, but they have also the express authority of our own Reformed Church."

Miss Talbot, about whom so much noise has been lately made, is about to be married to a son of the Duke of Norfolk's.

London, May 1, 1851.

I went a day or two ago to the Committee Room of the House of Commons, in which Lord Jocelyn's Committee is sitting and taking evidence. They were at the moment engaged in the examination of one of the gentlemen (I did not catch his name) who formerly—I think about the year 1846—were sent as "Commissioners" from the Post Office department of this country to the different Australian colonies. Several witnesses have already been examined, but many more, I am told, are yet to come before the Committee. I observed among the members of the Committee present the honorable Francis Scott, no doubt vigilant in behalf of the New South Wales interests, and Mr. Divett, the member for Exeter, and Chairman of the South Australian Company—who would of course keep in view the claims of South Australia. Mr. Bass, member for Derby, and probably less famous in your quarter as a public character than as brewer of the popular beverages which are so extensively consumed in one and all of the colonies, was also there—the impartial character of his commercial dealings, combining no doubt with his personal disposition to lead him to a very unprejudiced view of the general and particular interests of the entire group of Australian colonies. And Mr. Bright was there, bringing great shrewdness and business-like capacity, to the consideration of the important questions before the Committee. Lord Jocelyn was in the chair, a young nobleman of conciliating manners, who has improved his opportunities in the course of a rather more active life than is usually followed by future peers, unless in those families in which statesmanship is the hereditary vocation. Earlier in his career, Lord Jocelyn was adjutant in the Rifle Brigade, and subsequently he served in China as Military Secretary—in which latter capacity he probably learned to take an interest in Eastern steam navigation. Among the spectators were several gentlemen connected with the colonies, and with the different steam companies existing and projected, both of London and Liverpool.

Whether on the wise principle of "making the best of it" or not, I cannot say, but I fancy there is on the whole less objection now entertained by the colonists in England than there formerly was, to the reference of the subject to this Committee. No doubt, notwithstanding all the assurances that the Committee would expedite the examination of witnesses and the preparation of their report, there is grounds to apprehend that the inquiry will be a lengthened one—for many rival interests will press to be heard, and it requires little ingenuity to muster some thirty different schemes for the consideration of the Committee. But then it is hoped that this will be the "very last" delay, and that the Report once presented the Government will find some difficulty in bringing forward any more excuses for procrastination. Let us hope that it may be so.

There is a society established here, known as the "Society for the Amendment of the Law." I dare say you will have occasionally seen notices of its proceedings in the public journals. It devotes itself to objects of the very highest utility, as you may conceive from the very title which it assumes. The simplification of the processes, pleading, and practice of the common law courts; the further amendment of the law of evidence (embracing the examination of parties to suits); and the administration in the same courts of the principles of Law and Equity, are among the more important aims of this Society. I learn from a friend that Mr. Robert Lowe has recently joined the Society, and that having devoted much consideration to the subject of this union of Law and Equity while in professional practice in New South Wales, he was appointed one of the Committee "to enquire whether the principles of Law and Equity can be administered in the same Court and by the same form of procedure." The Committee have drawn up their first report on this subject, and I learn it was enforced in a very able speech by Mr. Lowe at one of the late meetings of the Society. The report itself is supposed to be chiefly the work of Mr. Lowe, and I have thought it might possess some interest to your readers, not only on account of its subject matter, but from the share which an old colonist has had in its preparation.

May 2.

The April number of the *Edinburgh Review* contains an article on the Colonies, in which Sir William Molesworth's estimates of the Colonial and Military Expenditure are contested. Sir William has just published his great Speech of the 10th ultimo, and he appends to it a Note in which he shows that the Reviewer has committed a great oversight, and that he (Sir William) is right in his calculations. The statements of the Reviewer are deserving of some notice because the impression here is that the article in question was prepared under the dictation of Dowing-street; and if so it shows into what serious errors our public departments may fall.

Certain it is that the figured returns given in the *Review* are precisely those brought forward by Mr. Hawes in reply to Sir William Molesworth. The nature of the error into which both Reviewer and Under-Secretary have fallen, will be seen at once by the following extract from Sir William's Note.—Sir William drew his statements from a complete Parliamentary Return; the Reviewer and Mr. Hawes from an incomplete one:—

"The discrepancy," says Sir William, "between my statements and those of the Reviewer is easily accounted for. The Reviewer's Parliamentary paper contains, not as he supposed, a return of the *whole* colonial military expenditure of Great Britain, but only of a *portion* of the expenditure which the House of Commons ordered to be returned in that paper. The title of the Reviewer's paper is a return *not* of the "*colonial military expenditure of Great Britain*," (which is the title of another Parliamentary paper, No 224, 1849,) but of "*the cost for pay as well as commissariat expenses*" of Her Majesty's troops stationed in the colonies. This return contains, therefore, only the cost of the first of the five items of colonial military expenditure which I enumerated. The four other items of colonial military expenditure, of which the Reviewer has taken no account, are military establishments, ordnance stores, military works and repairs, and transport of troops. In 1846-7 the first of these four items cost about £280,000, the second about £140,000, the third about £330,000, and the fourth about £110,000; and their total cost in 1846-7 was about £860,000. This sum is about the difference between the amount of the effective colonial military expenditure, as stated by the Reviewer on the authority of what he mistook to be a complete return, and the amount as stated by myself, on the authority of what the chairman of the committee on army, navy, and ordnance expenditure obtained for the use of that committee, as a complete return of the colonial military expenditure. I believe both of these Parliamentary papers are accurate within a limit of error of probably from five to ten per cent., and within the same limit of error I believe my statements of the colonial expenditure of Great Britain are likewise. I must, however, observe, *that there is great difficulty in obtaining accurate statements from the Colonial Office on the subject of colonial expenditure.* The chief functionaries of that office are very ill-informed on that subject. For instance, on the 10th April last, Mr. Hawes made, in reply to me, precisely the same erroneous statements as the *Edinburgh Review* has made; and Mr. Hawes quoted, as his authority, the same Parliamentary return as that quoted by the Reviewer. This return was presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Hawes himself, and had been made up at the Colonial Office probably from estimates; though substantially correct it was likely to lead persons unacquainted with the details of colonial military expenditure into erroneous conclusions with regard to the total amount of that expenditure. The return upon which I have chiefly relied was furnished by the Treasury, and made up from the accounts of moneys paid by the Commissariat officers."

Sir William is a laborious accurate man, and thus exposes the mis-statements of the Colonial Office, which otherwise would go forth to the world as a triumphant reply to the great Colonial Reformer.

The Exhibition was opened yesterday, and the whole affair seems to have been most satisfactorily managed. I shall delay for some days my own visit to the interior, but I was in the parks yesterday, and nothing could be more gratifying than the orderly cheerful behaviour of the assembled thousands.

We have received Sydney journals this morning up to the 18th January, but nearly all your December numbers have not yet arrived.

London, 10th May, 1851.

We had a very spirited discussion last night in the House of Lords on the subject of transportation to Van Diemen's Land, with collateral reflections on transportation in general, transportation to the Cape, transportation to Moreton Bay, home punishment, and all the cognate topics. The occasion of this lordly diversion was the presentation by Lord Lyttleton of two petitions from Van Diemen's Land, one from the north, the other from the south of the island, signed by several thousands of people, praying the discontinuance of the practice of sending convicts into the island in opposition to the pledges of her Majesty's Government that no more should be sent to the colony. These petitions were to have been presented last Monday, and formal notice to that effect had been for some time standing on the notice paper of the House; and I accordingly attended in the gallery on that day. But a prolonged discussion taking place on the lately passed Mercantile Marine Act, the evening became too far advanced to hope for any discussion on an accidental colonial topic, however important, so Lord Lyttleton notified that he would postpone the presentation of his petitions until the next Friday (yesterday). I may observe, that at this period of the session the Lords have a very easy time of it. The few Bills initiated in their House are for the most part Bills of a mere formal character, rarely arresting any public attention, and generally slipped through the House without comment or observation, while the more important measures of the session do not come on for discussion until they have been sent from the Commons at a later period. Unless, therefore, we have a substantive party motion brought forward, such as that of Lord Stanley on our foreign relations, the Lords generally meet at five and separate about seven. During this convenient time they keep their hands in, by raising discussions on the presentation of petitions.

Lord Lyttleton on the present occasion made a very excellent speech. He clearly demonstrated that the Government had pledged itself to Van Diemen's Land. He showed that Lord Grey had given unequivocal instructions to the Governor of Van Diemen's Land that transportation to that colony was not to be revived; that the Governor had formally announced this determination to the people of the colony; and that this announcement had never, as indeed it could not with any show of reason have been repudiated. He pointed out how the wrongs of Van Diemen's Land had arrested the sympathy of the other colonies, and how at this moment a great Anti-Convict League was in course of formation throughout the colonies. He referred to the movements of the New South Wales colonists and of their legislature against any revival of transportation to that colony in particular; and alluded to the question of transportation to Moreton Bay, for the purpose of demonstrating that no permanent relief to our gaols and penitentiaries can be looked for in that quarter.

The Archbishop of Dublin followed, and observed that all the recent intelligence from the colonies to which convicts were transported, only the more convinced him of the soundness of the views he had originally propounded on this subject, while he had clear evidence in Ireland that the penitentiary system might be made a very perfect system of secondary punishment.

Then arose Lord Grey, of whose speech I would say that it was one long example of the *suppressio veri*, if not, also, of the *suggestio falsi*. It was really lamentable to any one who had been led to pay any attention to the "ins and outs" of this question, to see how a functionary whose duty it was to give a fair and candid statement at all events of the facts of the case, could get up, and, taking advantage of the ignorance of his auditors, deliver an oration so entirely deceptive and misleading. But when he came to the "breach of faith" part of the question, and had to deal with the tangible proofs adduced by Lord Littleton, he was evidently at fault. Accusing his opponents of taking a stray expression from the context, he conspicuously did that very thing himself. The following scene took place on this point.—Lord Grey *loquitur*: "If the noble Lord (Lyttleton) would look to the letter he has referred to from the right honourable gentleman the Secretary for the Home Department, addressed to myself, he will find it therein stated that it is not *the present* intention of her Majesty's Government to resume transportation to the colony." Lord Lyttleton: "But the noble lord's own despatch to the Governor of the colony has no such word as '*present*'—it runs thus: '*It is not the intention of her Majesty's Government that transportation to Van Diemen's Land should be resumed.*' This is the despatch I read from (holding up a gilded volume of Parliamentary papers.)" I should perhaps here mention that Lord Lyttleton had referred fully to Sir George Grey's letter, and showed that from its *general tenor* Government at that time had determined not only to abolish transportation to Van Diemen's Land, but had elaborated a general method of disposing of our criminals, first, by punishing them at home, and next, by dispersing them—carefully sending no large bodies of convicts collectively to any one colony. Lord Grey, however, professed to deplore the necessities Government were under of sending so many convicts to Van Diemen's Land, but hoped the next six months only half the number would be sent which had been sent during the past half year—a concession, which of course will be received in the colony as of no value whatever. One point he made sure to be telling in such lordly company. He pointed to the order and subordination at the great gathering at Hyde Park the other day, and asked, with an air of bespoken triumph, if that admirable state of things could be expected if our criminals were not sent out of the country? His lordship had the expected reward of some emphatic "Hear, hears."

The Bishop of Oxford spoke with surprising force and eloquence, in condemnation of Lord Grey's bold avowal of the "right" of this country to send convicts to colonies, which had been originally founded as penal settlements. He utterly denied the right he said the fact of the colonists having so long suffered the contamination gave them the greater right to have their prayers complied with. Lord Monteagle also spoke against the injustice done to Van Diemen's Land, though favourable to transportation generally. This noble lord's view of the matter is that convicts should be made the pioneers of new colonies. The Duke of Argyle spoke with great animation against the attempt to dictate to colonists what was best for their own moral and material interests: they were the best and only judges on that point. This young nobleman is remarkable for his highly cultivated intellect, and the fearless independence of his character. In person he is small and slight, but he possesses a good countenance, and phrenology would prize the contour of his forehead. Standing on the floor of the House, with great vivacity of manner, he poured out his thoughts with an eloquence and rapidity which were really refreshing after the mouthy formalisms of your ordinary speakers in Parliament.

There were about forty peers present during the greater part of the discussion, which occupied nearly three hours. Four Bishops were in the House, three of whom spoke on the occasion—but perhaps it is a little remarkable that on such a subject more of the right reverend bench were not present. The Duke of Wellington was there during the earlier part of the evening, in his usual place at the table of the House. The noble Duke, with that regularity of habit and attention to all the duties of his station for which he is so eminently distinguished, is most assiduous in his attendance at the sittings of the House. Between four and five of an afternoon you may often see him passing on foot from the Horse Guards to the House of Lords, occasionally recognised by passengers, whose respectful salute he answers in that manner peculiar to him—bringing the first two fingers of his right hand in quick contact with the rim of his hat. When in the House, his deafness causes him to roll up any of the papers before him in the form of a tube, and this he applies to his ear to catch the words of different speakers; and I observed his Grace adopt this expedient last night, carefully taking in what fell from Lord Lyttleton.

The gallery was well filled, chiefly no doubt with strangers up in town to see the World's Fair. But several gentlemen connected with the colony of Van Diemen's Land were also present, taking great interest in the proceedings of the evening.

London, 17th May, 1851.

Though I wrote to you this day last week, and though we are anticipating a colonial debate of great interest next Tuesday, (the 20th), after which I foresee occasion for addressing you at length, there are still a few notes which I may as well make at this moment, on the topic with which all persons connected with your colonies are now chiefly concerned. Vessels are sometimes delayed, and the importance of the subject leads me to lose no opportunity of giving you every information respecting it up to the latest moment. First, let me supply an omission in my account of the debate which took place yesterday week in the House of Lords on convict transportation. I should have told you of two statements of Lord Grey's, delivered with all the air of a man who had no doubt that he was saying a very telling thing. In observing on the great success of the system of reformatory discipline carried on at Portland; he concluded with the remark, how edifying it was to hear certain of the prisoners singing the "Morning Hymn!" He had scarcely got out the words than the thought seemed to strike him that he had uttered something savouring of the ludicrous, in the contrasted ideas which his words would suggest of religious fervour and scoffing ruffianism, and his remark terminated in a laugh, in which even the Bench of Bishops could not help moderately participating. The noble lord's enthusiasm in the success of the Portland experiment, had evidently carried him a little too far—he wished to be solemn and impressive, and he succeeded in making himself ridiculous. His next strong point was a reference to the goodly number of articles sent from Van Diemen's Land to the Great Exhibition. I think there are some eighty articles "exposed" by that colony, which reflect undoubted credit on Sir William Denison and the other exhibitors, while there are few from New South Wales and South Australia. Irresistible opportunity! The superiority of Van Diemen's Land was clearly to be referred to what—the penal character of its community! The flourishing towns, the large exports and imports, of the adjacent colonies, are as nothing—look to the colonial department of the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park, and draw your inferences of colonial success from the numbers of articles sent by the different colonies. Has not Van Diemen's Land two pairs of very capital Wellington boots, that, had they been only *treed* and polished, might have stood comparison with the productions of Paris itself in that line of art—a side-board of native wood really little inferior to Spanish mahogany—some excellent samples of wheat—various specimens of indigenous timber, from that which would form a lady's work-box to that which would serve as a keel to a three-decker, with what not besides? While Sydney, unequal to boots and side-boards, presents us only with a bale or two of wool, and some leather; and South Australia greets us with little else than her Burra-Burra ores! Seriously, this really childish reference of Lord Grey's is about as wise as any inference would be against the prosperity of the United States, because that great nation has contributed little to the Exhibition. It may indeed be that there are many articles yet on the road from both New South Wales and South Australia, as we know there are from most of the Continental States of Europe. To such paltry shifts of rhetoric are our rulers driven to find a defence of their policy and its results.

During the past week, I am happy to say the debate in the Lords has been the subject of admirable leading articles in the *Times*, *Morning Chronicle*, and *Daily News*, all strongly averse to the conduct of the Ministry; and this evening gives us a paper in the *Spectator*, in the happiest manner of that journal, against Lord Grey's arguments. There is no doubt the best portions of the English press have at last taken up the colonial cause manfully against the Government. This is the first step to success.

The more than ordinarily imperfect reports of the speeches delivered on Friday, the 9th, in the House of Lords has caused, I fear, no little dissatisfaction among the orators. The journals, it is commonly said, are apt to slight the reports in the Upper House, to the constant annoyance of Peers and Prelates; but on this occasion there was something more than this there was a condensation of only portions of the speeches, leaving, it so happened, the more important passages wholly unnoticed. The result has been to produce a very wrong impression of the general character of the debate.

I can assure you that a feeling of indignation is extensively shared in both Houses at Lord Grey's bold denial of his "pledges" to the colony of Van Diemen's Land. "We can admit, for it is unhappily too certain, that the case was full of difficulties," is the remark; "we admit that every gaol-delivery augments those difficulties: we know the sudden accumulation of criminals in our hulks and gaols pressed upon Government the necessity of resorting to the readiest means of securing relief, and we know that the Governor of Van Diemen's Land reported that the stoppage of transportation would be the ruin of the colony—then why did not Lord Grey at once frankly avow that he found he had promised more than he could perform? Then he would have placed himself in a better position, personally, than he can now be said to stand in. We do not say that then the case of Van Diemen's Land should not be judged on its own merits, or that Parliament should not recognise the force of a promise given by the Executive Government. But Lord Grey would have relieved himself of much of the personal censure to which he now subjects himself." There is no doubt Lord Grey, the moment he found the Cape and New South Wales declined to receive our convicts, ought to have attempted some other means of keeping his promise to Van Diemen's Land; and if he could not fully adopt those means without some large outlay not provided for under any existing head of expenditure, he should have come to Parliament and demanded the necessary votes to enable him to keep faith with the colony, and to remedy great social evils.

Very active exertions have been made to secure a good attendance of members next Tuesday, but it is impossible to say with what result. An idea is afloat that Government have made up their minds not to care about being beaten—everybody looks upon the year as a broken one—a dissolution it is thought *must* soon take place—and for the moment, as by common consent, the Great Exhibition is what occupies all men's thoughts. Locke King beat Lord John the other day; but here we have, this week, that Nestor of Reformers—Joe Hume, unable to make a house on the same subject. The *Times*, indeed, roundly asserts that Parliament and the Exhibition can't go on together! Somehow or other the political world seems quite out of joint. It is a state of things which baffles ordinary calculations, and may put the wisest at fault. And so the most knowing prognosticators shake their heads, and say it is just as possible that on Tuesday next there may be "no House," as that Government may find itself in a minority!

The merchants connected with Van Diemen's Land have just got up a petition, which is already most numerously and respectably signed, and which as appearing to give a clear and compendious summary of the case of that colony at the present moment in this country, I send you. I hear it will be presented on Tuesday.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM HOME.

No. XXXIX.

London, April 30, 1851.

Accept my cordial congratulations on your late signal victory over your small faction of pro-transportationists. All the wheedling, dodging, and special pleading of your antagonists have failed in moving one inch from its true position the solid good sense of the New South Wales public. Believe it from one, moving about much in this City, and carefully observant of every word uttered here, as to the character and position of your colonists, that nothing will more thoroughly convince Englishmen of your fitness for self-government, as well as of the general moral soundness of your community, than will this all but unanimous rejection of Lord Grey's insidious proposals. Why should not the colony be equally dignified in the expression of their indifference as to English soldiers being quartered in the colony? Nay, why should not the Legislative Council say, that English soldiers are superfluous in the colony? Are you afraid of your own society? In the main, there is not, (politically speaking,) a more orderly, or peaceable society on the face of the earth. English soldiers then are not called for, from any apprehension of political movements within your community, and as to such a force being requisite to resist attacks from without, if they ever come (which Heaven forbid) a few foreign soldiers will never be able to save you. The truth is, that nothing substantial can be urged for the retention of soldiers among you, further than this. That English tax-payers have to spend among you, all that portion of their hard earnings, required for the sustenance of these red-coated *fruges consumere nati*. They cause some money to be spent amongst colonial contractors, and neither contractors nor producers are often very particular as to who are their customers, so they *be* customers. This colonial use of English soldiers, together with "by the kind permission of Colonel ———, the band of the ——th Regiment will attend, &c.," seems to be about all that can be urged against the views of that now powerful anti-colonial military party amongst us, of whom Cobden and Sir William Molesworth are the leading mouth-pieces.

A shrewd, and practical man among you, Mr. Fitzgerald, exclaims against your Banks being left unprotected by English soldiers. The shrewd and practical men here exclaim, we have enough to bear and pay in governing and protecting ourselves and our own property; we will not pay for the protection of other people, especially if we think they can protect themselves. These London people are always glad to hear from me, that New South Wales is a quiet, hard-working, self-supporting community, and that amongst such a community, an English supported body of troops must be a serious burthen to us, without being a benefit to you.

Of this last position, I could convince the good sound sense of Mr. Fitzgerald himself, if I only had him here. It is difficult to realize to a colonist, whose life is one unbroken course of shearing his flocks, and receiving proceeds, rents, and dividends, undisturbed by the tax-gatherer, it is difficult to realize to such a colonist, the position of the unfortunate millions here, all of whom pay for your soldiers. The ubiquitous man with the red-book and the little bottle at his button-hole, sets us all thinking as to where we can stop an expense, where we can save the taxes.

Oddly enough, came to hand, almost contemporaneously, the *Herald*, containing Mr. Fitzgerald's demand as to what was to protect your Banks if soldiers were withdrawn, and the following little bill of discovery (as I call it) served by the British Government on every householders in her Majesty's dominions. The indorsement is as follows:—

Assessed Taxes—1851-52.

Return for the assessment of the year 1851, ending 5th of April, 1852.

On articles kept between 5th of April, 1850—and 6th of April, 1851.

Then after stimulating you by a Take Notice, of the penalty of £50 attaching to neglectful or false returns, the inside of this beautiful document discloses as follows:—

This return is required for the assessment of the year 1851, ending 5th of April, 1852, and must contain the greatest number of articles kept at any one time, between the 5th of April, 1850, and the 6th of April, 1851, whether any of such articles have been discontinued between the latter periods or not.

Then ensues the interrogating part of the Bill, requiring a return of our male servants; to wit our Maitre d'Hotel, our house steward, our master of the horse, our groom of the chamber, our valet de chambre, our butler, our under butler, our clerk of the kitchen, our confectioner, our cook, our house porter, our footman, our running footman, coachman, groom, postillion, stable boy, or helper in stables, gardener, park-keeper, game-keeper, huntsman, whipper-in, or by whatsoever other denomination called or known in a household, or premises. Then there are also to be set forth for taxation, waiters of taverns, coffee houses, hotels, or lodging houses, &c.; male servants, occasionally employed; servants let to hire, by postmasters, inn-keepers, or other licensed persons, or coach-makers employed as coachmen, grooms, postillions or helpers; carriages of four wheels, and carriages of two wheels; carriages for private use, carriages for hire, carriages let to hire without horses, carriages used by common carriers; horses for riding, or drawing, or racing; horses let to hire and other horses, or mules; dogs, greyhounds, pointers, &c., and even curs of low degree. This is bad enough in all conscience. But what think you of a tax upon hair powder and armorial bearings? All these taxes are of course quite independent of the assessment on windows, upon which item alone I pay between seven and eight pounds a year to the Government. If to these inflictions you only add, or strive to add, the innumerable others charged on everything we see, touch, taste, or smell, from our cradle to our coffin, you will make some slight approximation to the condition of a free-born Englishman (who is ass enough when poor, to stay in his own country) and you will also be able to properly estimate your own happy exemptions as colonists. I might please some of you more, by dwelling upon colonial miseries, and Downing-street oppressions, or neglects; but let me whisper in your ear that most of your grievances almost savour of the imaginary, compared with this pervading, perennial, ever-collecting, exasperating, ink-bottle-imp, red-booked generation—the English taxgatherers. I do not say that you have not real and substantial grounds of complaint, or that they ought not to be at

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once rectified; but I do say that a short course of England is wonderfully conducive towards awakening in a colonist's mind a keen appreciation of the immunities he enjoys *out* of England. Do not therefore feel surprise that Englishmen should look about them somewhat heedfully for means of cutting down, and retrenching the enormous expenditure of this country.

And yet so besotted are a certain portion of our stump-orators, including such geniuses as the Duke of Richmond, that they actually seem to think that they can again go back to a landlord's tax upon our bread. These miserable bawlers, a few days back at Edinburgh, and only yesterday at Drury Lane Theatre, cry out that the whole of the present agricultural depression (about the degree of which, however, accounts rather conflict) is referable solely to free trade. Free trade, they say, has disappointed public expectation; see how cheap bread is. Farmers cannot pay their rents. Perhaps not. I don't know that any free trader ever expected that farmers would be able, *after* the abolition of the Corn Laws, to pay and continue paying the rents made artificially high *by* the Corn Laws. No. Landlords, tithe-owners, and other livers upon land, must suffer, if need be, for the public good; just as lawyers are suffering already. *They* endure the controlling spirit of the times so philosophically, as equally to raise our respect for that cloth, and our contempt for the idiots who think they can make us retrograde in an article of political economy that has passed into law.

From the date of this you will see that I am writing on the eve of the Great Exhibition. The *Times* of this day says, that the rainy weather which merely sends a Frenchman dancing under a gateway or a shed, drives an Englishman home "blaspheming in a cab." I hope the *Times*' writer's morality is not so weak as that; but if it be, he must be forgiven. What the foreigners will think of us, and of our climate, may be in some sort conceived, when I tell you that yesterday and this day, 29th and 30th of April, snow and sleet fell plentifully in and about the suburbs of London. Winds, cruel easterly; and, as the old rhyme has it—

When the wind is in the east,
It's neither good for man nor beast.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

MAITLAND CIRCUIT COURT.

The sittings of this Court commenced on Monday morning before his Honor Mr. Justice Dickinson, Major Crummer, P.M., officiated as Deputy Sheriff; and F. W. Perry, Esq., as Clerk of Arraigns.

The Attorney-General conducted the prosecutions for the Crown. The only other barrister present was W. A. Purefoy, Esq.

CATTLE STEALING.

James Barry was indicted for stealing three oxen, the property of Robert Fitzgerald, at Yarramon, on the 7th January, 1851. In a second count he was indicted for feloniously receiving the same.

Mr. Purefoy appeared for the defence; attorney, Mr. Ward.

After the case had concluded, and witnesses for character called, Mr. Purefoy, by permission, called Mr. James Cox, keeper of the Maitland Gaol, who deposed that Barry was one of the four prisoners confined in the cell with M'Namara and Walsh when they lately effected their escape, and that Barry had the same opportunity of escape as they had, but was found lying quietly in the cell.

His Honor having summed up, the Jury retired for three-quarters of an hour, and returned with a verdict of guilty generally, but being requested to state on which count, they retired again for half an hour, and returned with a verdict of guilty on the first count; but recommended the prisoner to favourable consideration on account of his long good character. The prisoner was sentenced to be worked for five years on the roads or public works.

His Honor, in sentencing the prisoner, took occasion to make it public that he made it a rule to pass heavier sentences on servants guilty of stealing the property of their masters, and he should in this case have passed a much heavier sentence on Barry, on the ground that he assisted Moore in robbing Moore's employer, but that the jury recommended him to mercy on account of his good character, as proved by most respectable witnesses.

STABBING.

Margaret Holmes was indicted for cutting, stabbing and wounding James Broom, alias Edward Groom, at Page's River, on the 29th October, 1850, with intent to do him bodily harm.

The evidence went to show that very much bad feeling had long existed between the two parties. In her defence the prisoner admitted having assaulted Groom, but solemnly denied having stabbed him; alleging that the cut he had received was inflicted accidentally by the reaping hook which he held in his hand when she pushed him out of her house, which she did because he had previously ill-used and robbed her. Verdict, guilty of assault only. Sentence, nine months' imprisonment in Maitland Gaol.

The Court then adjourned.

TUESDAY.

RAPE.

Michael Cohillane was indicted for assaulting, &c., Ann Milsom, at Aberdeen, on the 10th of May last. The Attorney-General conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Purefoy the defence. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty. The particulars as disclosed in evidence are not fit for publication.

His Honor then proceeded to pass sentence. The prisoner, Michael Cohillane, had been convicted by an intelligent Jury of the crime of rape, and he must say that he was perfectly satisfied with their verdict, and he thought all persons who had heard the evidence must be so also. From an early period in the history of the law in England the crime of rape had been punished with death. Recently, the legislature of England had seen fit to abolish that punishment, although it was at the time remarked by that eminent statesman, Sir Robert Peel, that he was afraid the time might come when the legislature would have to retrace their steps. And he (His Honor) had heard and believed that since that time the crime of rape had been committed much more frequently than before in England. A proposition was also made to the legislature of this colony to abolish the punishment of death for rape, but the legislature, taking into account the difference in the circumstances of this colony and England, and the numerous cases in which women were necessarily left alone, in lonely situations, refused to make the change. Subsequently a prisoner was convicted of rape, and sentenced to death, and a question was submitted to the Supreme Court by a learned counsel whether it was not illegal to pass such a sentence in the colony, inasmuch as in England the legislature had abolished the punishment of death for rape. The whole of the Judges, however, held that the sentence was perfectly legal. If he now, therefore, was to take the course of ordering sentence of death to be simply recorded, it would be taking on himself to reverse the decision of the legislature, unless there were circumstances of mitigation to justify him. He could not, however, see in the present case any such circumstances of mitigation. On the contrary, the crime was marked by unusual features of atrocity. It could not be pleaded here that the prisoner was excited by sudden passion, or that he came suddenly on the unfortunate woman, in such a position as to offer unexpected temptation; on the contrary, he had evidently ridden to the spot, on hearing from her husband of the unprotected position she was left in, and had then, under circumstances of great violence, committed the great outrage she had detailed in evidence. He could not, therefore, hold out any hope of mercy to the prisoner, and could only urge him to use the short time left him in this world to make his peace with God, and to prepare himself for another world. He now sentenced the prisoner to be taken from hence to the place from whence he came, thence to be taken on a day, to be hereafter fixed, to the place of execution, and there to be hanged by the neck until he was dead; and might God have mercy on his immortal soul.

The prisoner manifested very little emotion whilst receiving sentence.

HOUSEBREAKING.

Alexander Morland and Richard Kent were indicted for breaking into the house of Charles Henry Frederick St. Denis, at Merton, on the 2nd July, 1851, and stealing therefrom a bill of exchange for £150, two bottles of wine, a pocket-book, a piece of paper, and two glass bottles, his property.

The Jury acquitted Kent, and returned a verdict of guilty against Morland, who was sentenced to be worked on the roads or other public works of the colony for three years.

UTTERING A FORGED CHEQUE.

Robert Parley was indicted for uttering a forged cheque for £4 10s., purporting to be drawn by Samuel Green on the Bank of Australasia, with intent to defraud John Kerrigan, at Maitland, on the 13th of July last. Mr. Purefoy conducted the defence. Verdict, guilty. Sentence, three years' hard labour on the roads or other public works of the colony.

The Court then adjourned until Wednesday morning.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

THURSDAY.

Before W. H. Kerr, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Edward Hickson, a certificate meeting was held. Insolvent's certificate was granted without opposition.

MEETING TO-DAY.

In the estate of Lachlan Macalister, an adjourned second meeting, at half-past 10 o'clock.

WOOL SALES.

Sale of 172 bales, by Henry P. Hughes, on 15th May:—

Ex Ajax—CR, 2 at 18d, 9 at 17½d, 6 at 17d, 1 at 16½d; S in diamond, 4 at 17½d, 2 at 15d; JT, 6 at 16½d; OB over X, 2 at 2'd, 6 at 20½d, 9 at 19½d, 3 at 17½d.

Ex Blenheim—OB over X, 10 at 19d, 12 at 18½d, 13 at 18d, 9 at 16½d, 3 at 15d.

Ex Earl Grey—OB over X, 5 at 16½d, 5 at 16d; EO, 4 at 15½d; G, 3 at 15½d, 1 at 13d.

Ex Phœnician—W&E over O and Yulgilbar, 12 at 19d, 14 at 18½d; F, 6 at 18½d, 12 at 18d, 6 at 17½d; EF, 6 at 17½d, 1 at 16½d.

Sale of 202 bales, by Marsh and Edenborough, on 16th May:

Ex Earl Grey—B in diamond, 7 at 18½d, 11 at 16½d, 5 at 15d; SC, 7 at 17½d, 2 at 17d, 1 at 16½d, 2 at 16d, 1 at 15d; CF & Co, 5 at 16d, 3 at 15½d; MMA, 2 at 17d; PG, 2 at 16d, 1 at 15½d; B over JJMB and N in diamond, 12 at 14½d.

Ex Blenheim—R and arrow, 7 at 18d, 7 at 17½d, 20 at 17d, 25 at 16½d, 27 at 16d, 11 at 15½d, 9 at 12d; SB, 5 at 16d, 6 at 15½d; GS in oblong, 5 at 20d; R cross, 6 at 18½d; GK in oblong, 2 at 18½d.

Ex Prince of Wales—Balfour over B cross B, 5 at 21d, 3 at 20½d, 2 at 19d; BJB, 1 at 19½d, 2 at 18d.

Sale of 66 bales, by Thomas Southey and Son, on 17th May:

Ex Ajax—RR in diamond, 1 at 20d, 4 at 18½d, 2 at 17½d; JT, 4 at 15½d; WCW, 2 at 12½d, 1 at 9½d; SN, 1 at 17d, 1 at 16d; AP, 2 at 17d; C in diamond, 2 at 15½d; S in circle, 1 at 17d; EC, 1 at 16d; SH, 1 at 15½d.

Ex Earl Grey—O in triangle, 5 at 17d; DR in oblong, 4 at 18d, 1 at 17d; A, 1 at 17½d; TA, 2 at 16d; FW, 2 at 16½d; F, 1 at 15½d; JOB, 5 at 17½d, 1 at 17d; JC in diamond, 4 at 15½d, 2 at 14d.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. J. G. Cohen.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Beef, Pork, Lard, Butter, Perfumed Soap, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Paper, Paper Hangings, &c.

Mr. G. A. Lloyd. At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, the Wreck of the Schooner Mary Ann, as now lying on the Bar of the Richmond River, also, 4 Tons Flour, 20 Tons Potatoes, 2 Bales Tarpaulins and Canvas, 2 Bales three-bushel Bags, 1 Bale Serge Shirts, 9 Cases Perfumed Soaps, 208 Bags Taal Sugar, 313 Bags Pampanga Sugar, 3 Tierces Loaf Sugar, 15 Barrels Patras Currants, 4 Cases Chetney, 62 Packages Oilman's Stores, 6 Tierces Beef.

Mr. C. Newton.—At the Bon Accord Wharf, at 10 o'clock, New Zealand Timber; at the Stores of Messrs. Macnab, Brothers, and Co., at half-past 10 o'clock, Taal and Zebu Sugar, Rice, Colonial Soap, Seconds Flour; at his Rooms, at 12 o'clock, Drapery, Silks, Slops, Hosiery.

Mr. E. Salamon.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Bibles and Prayer Books, Novels, Tales, and other Books, Stationery, Engravings, Musical Instruments, &c.

Mr. S. Solomons. At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Bacon, Shoes, Split Cane.

Mr. Sylvester. At his Livery Stables, opposite Entwisle's Hotel, at 11 o'clock, Horses.

Mr. A. Moore.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, a Carpenter's Tool Chest and Tools, Wearing Apparel, Side Saddle, Guns, Pistols, Pit Saws, and Sundries.

Charge of Stealing Money.—On Wednesday, James Vaughan, of Parramatta-street, publican, gave Mary O'Flaherty, his servant, into custody, on suspicion of having stolen £13 5s. from a drawer in his bedroom. Yesterday the girl was brought before the Bench on the charge. Mr. Nichols appeared on behalf of the accused. Mr. Vaughan deposed that the money was safe in the drawer on Tuesday; the next day his wife informed him that it was gone; he was attending the Police Office on business on Tuesday. By Mr. Nichols: Any one could go from the bar into the bedroom from which the money was stolen. The prisoner stands remanded for further evidence.

Licensing Act.—Six publicans were yesterday found guilty of Sunday selling; five of whom were sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s. each, with costs, and the sixth to pay a penalty of 20s. and costs. The last named defendant, Matthew Mullany, was defended by Mr. Roberts, who, when the clerk had read the information, took an objection to it, on which he submitted it ought to be dismissed. The information alleged that defendant sold ale to a person whose name was unknown; he submitted that there could not be any person whose name was totally unknown. To the informer the name may be unknown, and the information should have so stated it. In the olden days, this objection had been held by Mr. Windeyer, and subsequently by Captain Innes, to be valid, and the informations so worded were dismissed. Their Worships (Alderman Allen and Mr. Dowling) said, that in the olden days referred to by Mr. Roberts, the objection may have been fatal when informations were so framed as to be open to it, but then the magistrates were not empowered, as now, by the operation of the recently adopted Act, to amend the information, or adjourn the hearing unto a future day, if the defendant might possibly be misled by the information or summons. The evidence may supply the deficiency pointed out by Mr. Roberts. Mr. Roberts said, he did not look upon this as a variance which may be amended in the progress of the case, but as an omission which could not be supplied. He did not expect that their Worships would in a penal proceeding like this give effect to an intendment. The Bench over ruled the objection: they considered that they were bound to read the allegation as a person *unknown to the informer*. The case then proceeded. The service of summons having been proved, police sergeant Flynn deposed that the defendant is a licensed publican, residing in Pitt-street; between 10 and 11 o'clock on Sunday evening, he saw a girl come out of defendant's house with a bottle, and on seeing him, ran and threw away the bottle; he picked up the bottle, and found that it contained ale; he then went into the house and saw only two female servants, but soon after Mrs. Mullany came in; he told her what he had seen, and that an information would be filed against her; she said she knew the law, and would see it out. By Mr. Roberts: Did not see the girl go into the house; would not swear she did not take the ale into the house; would not swear it was sold to her in the defendant's house. Mr. Roberts then submitted that the information must now be dismissed on the evidence: there was not the slightest proof that the defendant was a licensed publican on Sunday last, but only that he is now; and besides that there was no evidence of a sale or delivery. The Bench decided against Mr. Roberts: They knew that the licenses ran from July to July in each year, and if defendant was not then the holder of a license it would be easy for him to prove it; on the other point there was sufficient evidence to satisfy their minds that the offence alleged had been committed. They found the defendant guilty, and sentenced him to pay a penalty of 20s. with 5s. costs: seven days allowed to pay. Mr. Roberts applied for leave to take a copy of the deposition, which was acceded to.

Gold to the Southward.—Private letters received yesterday state that on the Araluen Creek, about sixty persons were at work, and were obtaining from ten to twelve shillings a-day each.

The Bathurst Mail.—Neither the Bathurst mail nor the Government gold conveyance arrived yesterday. The only information that reached Sydney on the subject was, that the mail had not arrived at Penrith at four o'clock in the morning, which was six hours after the time it was nominally due.

City Election.—A meeting of Cook Ward electors, attended by Mr. Cowper, was held yesterday evening, at the Happy Vale Hotel, South Head Road. Mr. Frost having been called to the chair, Mr. Cowper proceeded to address the meeting, touching, as on previous occasions, upon the most prominent questions of the day, and stating his views and opinions upon each. In particular he referred to the absolute necessity of some reform in the system of land administration, more especially that part of it which alienated such immense districts of the interior for merely pastoral purposes and for an almost indefinite period. Upon the question of Education he likewise spoke at some length, contending that in the pending contest for superiority between the national and denominational system, the latter had not had the same advantages afforded to it as the former. After the termination of Mr. Cowper's speech, which was well received, a resolution for the appointment of a Ward Committee was moved by Mr. Dewhurst, seconded by Mr. Bennett, and carried unanimously. Such a committee having been formed, and a vote of thanks given to the chairman, Mr. Frost, the meeting broke up.

Breach of the Stage Coach Act.—John Pike, the driver of Mr. Roche's Parramatta omnibus called the Turon-Ophir, yesterday appeared before the Police Magistrate, on summons, to answer an information filed by Mr. Stubbs for a breach of the Stage Coach Act on Friday last, by furiously driving, and thereby endangering the safety of the passengers. Mr. C. E. Langley deposed that he is a surveyor, and that on Friday last he was on duty on the Parramatta Road; he saw the defendant driving along the road at a furious rate,—say at the rate of 12 or 14 miles an hour; it appeared to him that defendant and the driver of another omnibus were racing; he considered that the safety of the passengers was very much perilled; defendant pulled up at Ireland's, whither witness followed and spoke to him on the subject; defendant then said he could not help it,—that the driver of the White Rose omnibus overtook him, and that he (the driver of the White Rose) by urging his horses to pass defendant started the horses driven by him (defendant), and that they ran off beyond his power of control. In cross-examination Mr. Langley said that the passengers corroborated Pike's statement, and said that he was not to blame. Mr. Roche, defendant's employer, gave him a good character as a steady sober man and a careful driver. Thomas O'Connell, the cad of the Turon-Ophir, deposed that the horses driven by defendant were started by the other driver urging his horses; and that defendant made a longer stoppage than usual at Ireland's for the sake of avoiding coming up again with the other omnibus. Mr. Stubbs intimated that as a warning and not punishment was the object in instituting this proceeding, he was willing to withdraw the information on payment of costs. Mr. Dowling acceded, the defendant complied with the conditions, and the information was accordingly withdrawn.

Board of Health.—From the report of the Inspector of Slaughter Houses, for the week ending the 2nd instant, we learn that of 402 head of cattle received for slaughter, the carcases of four were condemned, removed, and destroyed; and of 3100 sheep received for slaughter, the carcases of seven were condemned, removed, and destroyed. "The four cattle and sheep condemned," says Mr. Oatley, "died in the yards, apparently from the prevailing disease." Mr. Stubbs, in his report to the Board on the same subject, says—"The cattle have been very poor that have come to market lately. The Board may consider it very satisfactory to know that none of the inferior meat is bought by the butchers of Sydney. Your inspector was informed this morning that of forty head purchased for slaughter at £2 10s. per head, thirty were sent to the pigs, being too poor, and unfit for the Sydney market."

Wreck of the Mary Ann and Sale of Groceries.—We are requested to intimate that Mr. George A. Lloyd will sell at the City Mart, this day, at 11 o'clock, the wreck of the schooner Mary Ann; afterwards, Pampanga and Taal sugar, groceries, oilmen's stores, tarpaulins, serge shirts, &c., as advertised.—*Communicated.*

To Shipbuilders.—We are requested to remind shipbuilders and others that Mr. Newton sells this day, at 10 o'clock, at the Bon Accord Wharf, 25,000 feet of New Zealand plank and scantling.—*Communicated.*

We are requested by Mr. Newton to remind grocers, bakers, and shippers, that he sells this day, at the stores of Messrs. Macnab, Brothers, and Co., Macquarie-place, at half-past 10 o'clock, the cargo of rice, ex Susan; also, forty-three tons Taal and Zebu sugar, and thirteen tons seconds flour.—*Communicated.*

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(*From our Correspondents.*)

GOULBURN.

September 1.—Representation of King and Georgiana.—A requisition calling on James Chisholm, Esq., to come forward as a candidate for the united counties of King and Georgiana, is in course of signature; no doubt can be entertained of the return of Mr. Chisholm, should he respond to the invitation.

Loss of Life.—Intelligence was received here on Saturday, that the body of one James O'Brien was found in a water-hole at Lake George. Dr. Waugh (our coroner), went out yesterday accompanied by Dr. Gerard, to investigate the circumstances touching the death of the deceased; from some fugitive words spoken by one of deceased's acquaintances, it was supposed by some that there had been foul play in the matter, but nothing transpired at the inquest (which was held yesterday, at the Frenchman's Collector) to warrant his detention. The verdict was found drowned, thus leaving the case open to further investigation if anything should in future transpire.

Narrow Escape.—This afternoon, as Mr. M'Donald, butcher, of this town, was going to the country with his wife, having borrowed a horse and cart from Mr. Ross, who accompanied them to the old township, but the crossing place there not being fordable, on account of the flooded state of the Wollondilly, they attempted to cross at Kenmore Gate (Dr. Nicholson's), but on the horse getting into deep water it gibed and backed into deeper water, the parties in the cart perceiving their danger got out, when both horse and cart was carried down the stream some distance, till they got entangled by a stump, a rope was procured and thrown over the horse's head, and being loosened from the cart was dragged out; the cart was also taken out in a similar manner.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—I beg to call attention to the prohibitory conduct of the Post Office authorities in England, in totally preventing by exorbitant charges, correspondence on literary subjects from this colony. In December last, I sent to friends and public societies, copies of the work forwarded to the Exhibition, a pamphlet, for which the Post Office here charged the moderate sum of 3d. according to the Postage Act of the colony, on pamphlets open at each end. Judge then my mortification at receiving letters from England this day, stating that the Post Office in London, charged the enormous sum of *eight shillings* on each of the said pamphlets!!!

Comment is useless. I therefore merely state the fact as a caution to others in this colony lest they be misled, and unintentionally victimise their friends.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Yours, truly,
L. E. THRELKELD.

September 4.

ENGLISH NEWS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

(*From Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, May 18.*)

On Monday it rained heavily during the afternoon, and so unfavourable was the state of the weather that we expected to find the Crystal Palace half deserted. Public curiosity has, however, great perseverance when once fairly excited, and notwithstanding so formidable a drawback, £1600 was taken in 5s. payments at the door. The sale of season tickets also experienced a decline, but not so great as might have been expected, for nearly £750 was collected in this way, the average having for some days past considerably exceeded £800. The commission have, after lengthened consideration, settled more specifically than hitherto the grounds upon which the jurors shall make their awards, but the results of their deliberations with reference to this subject will, it is said, be kept private. The Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, again visited the Exhibition. During the time the Royal party spent in the building the weather was fine, and the number of visitors very great.

On Tuesday, the receipts at the Crystal Palace amounted to a higher sum than has yet been received. So great was the influx of visitors that £2200 was taken in money at the doors, and the sale of season tickets also rose so high that the funds of the commission had during the day an accession altogether of at least £3000. The French exhibitors still continued their preparations, and the goods forwarded from Turkey are not yet arranged. Professors Royle and Soley are busily engaged in the distribution of the large and valuable additional consignment within the last few days received from India. Several of the most valuable articles have been placed in the stalls facing the nave, and so great is their value esteemed, that they have been surrounded with a railing, as if they were state prisoners. We hardly think that this precaution was necessary, and it certainly is not ornamental. Our own jewellers have not considered it requisite to adopt any such measures of safety, and they ought to know something of risks incurred. However, we do not cavil at the East India Company for what they have done, the more especially as their collection promises, when completed, to be one of extraordinary interest, splendour, and attractiveness. In addition to the Lahore jewels, they have now, in stalls facing the nave, the "Durria-i-Noor," or "Sea of Light"—an immense diamond, set as an armlet, with ten smaller stones around it; a necklace of 224 large pearls, and a shorter one of 104 smaller pearls; a necklace of four large rubies, a pair of emerald armlets, a carved emerald and diamond turban ornament, an emerald diamond bridle and martingale, a gold-mounted saddle, set with diamonds, emeralds, and rubies; a magnificent brocaded robe, richly decorated with pearls; and an emerald girdle, the stones in which are of immense size, and most of them of very fine quality. This list of jewellery will give the public some idea of the manner in which our Eastern empire is represented, and will recall some at least of those visions of fabulous wealth and splendour with which the name of India used in former times to be connected. Until the collection is completely arranged it would be premature to notice further the more prominent features of the fresh arrivals.

As the hour of closing approaches, it is amusing to see the bustle that takes place; the great bell sounds forth its note of preparation, and then the bulk of the visitors commence pouring out of the aisles and compartments, scampering down the staircases, and collecting in the transept and eastern and western entrances. Carriages are called up in rapid succession, and meantime the exhibitors commence the work of cleaning and making snug for the night; feather brooms and brushes are called into requisition, and a prodigious dust is soon kicked up, which hastens the departure of those who have not yet drunk in their fill of the marvels of the Exhibition. Linen and calico cases and sheets are laid over the more precious articles, and the scantily-attired Venuses, Junos, and Hebes, who have all day unblushingly braved the gaze of the many thousand connoisseurs and critics, are clothed in night-gowns or chemises, while Power's Greek slave girl, who has been performing *al fresco* pirouettes all day to a crowd of admirers on her revolving pedestal, blushes to the ancles in a full suit of crimson drapery. The organs peal forth a final voluntary, although they are chary enough of their music throughout the day, and other indications of the shutting up of the great bazaar are shown in the appearance on the scene of watchmen, firemen, watermen, and lamplighters; in addition to this numerous and efficient band of organized assistants, the opening of the water mains throughout the building are exposed, from whence start up huge brass-noddled tubes surrounded by buckets of water, leaving the spectator of these numerous precautions to infer that the whole building was as safe from fire as if it were enveloped in a wet blanket. A general scrutiny of the whole establishment succeeds—as the shades of night begin to fall, the great eastern star, the diamond mountain, sinks into its impenetrable safe, "the watch is set," and the frail crystalline fabric is as safe from intrusion as if it were encompassed by walls of adamant.

A rather dull morning did not discourage visitors who really wanted to see the Exhibition on Wednesday, and a brighter afternoon enticed others who perhaps did not. The former class had again the example of her Majesty, who, with her royal consort and the Prince and Princess of Prussia, visited the Crystal Palace, as usual, at the early hour of nine. Her Majesty and the royal party devoted themselves for this day to the departments of paper and fine art. Her Majesty is evidently anxious to avoid, as much as possible, that obstruction to the enjoyment of the Exhibition by visitors which might arise from the police regulations requisite to prevent pressure upon the royal party; and it is probably with this feeling that she goes at so early an hour, and has availed herself of the commissioners' arrangement to open the Exhibition on Saturdays at twelve instead of ten—on arrangement erroneously imagined by many to have been established merely with a view to the privacy of her Majesty's visits, instead of which it was adopted for their own convenience, and for facilitating the completion of the occupation of the building, and the carrying on of the immense amount of business which they have to transact. The compartments to which her Majesty confined herself on Wednesday contain a vast variety of objects—most of them comparatively minute—so that it takes far more time to go through them with anything like an attempt at due appreciation than many people would imagine. Small medallions, for instance, in which her Majesty would recognize likenesses of her seven children; small pictures on ivory or enamel, including several of herself and her illustrious consort; curious cuttings and carvings in all sorts of substances as stubborn as oak and as fragile as paper; and innumerable other compositions of artistic taste and skill, will be found in this section of the Exhibition. The royal party stayed there till nearly half-past ten, and then passed along the back compartments to the door, departing amid the usual demonstrations of loyalty on the part of those who happened to be there. Meanwhile, in another part of the edifice the Duchess of Kent was visiting the Exhibition, and Mr. Dilke, after attending upon her Majesty, proceeded for some time longer to escort her royal highness, who appeared to take the liveliest interest in what she saw. The number of visitors who paid the admission price of five shillings on Wednesday was 8178, the amount taken being £2044 10s. We observed among the company present the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Denman, the Duke of Wellington, Earl St. German, Lord Stanley, Lord Cranworth, Lord Minto, the Earl of Cardigan, Lord G. Lennox, Sir W. Jolliffe, Mr. Woodhouse, M.P., and Mr. Rice, M.P.

A bright and beautiful morning on Thursday tempted many hundreds, at the very earliest hour, to the Crystal Palace, which looked sunlit and cheerful as they entered; and ere long, so rapidly did the numbers increase, it had almost as lively and animated an appearance as if it had been some hour or two after instead of before midday. Among the earliest visitors were the Home Secretary and Mr. Frederick Peel. About the middle of the day, those visitors who were in the neighbourhood of the cloth compartment found it announced that a jury were there examining the contents; and Mr. Cobden, with several other solid and practical-looking persons, might be seen carefully inspecting the fabrics submitted to them—turning them about, and feeling them, and examining them with a most critical air. Shortly after, we observed on the south side of the English nave, the Duchess of Orleans (with the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres), who, escorted by several gentlemen, and attended by one lady, went over the department of agricultural implements and machines with manifest interest. After traversing this department the royal visitors went down the centre of the foreign nave as far as compartment of the Queen of Spain's jewels, which they paused to examine; and shortly afterwards they withdrew.

We lay before our readers the following financial results of the Exhibition up to Thursday inclusive, for which we are indebted to the *Weekly News* (late Jerrold's):—

SEASON TICKETS.

Total receipts from season tickets up to May 15th, inclusive £63,155 3

RECEIPTS AT THE DOORS.

	Number of Visitors.		£	s.
May 2	560	at £1	560	0
3	482	£1	482	0
5	5,443	5s.	1,360	15
6	5,834	5s.	1,458	10
7	7,160	5s.	1,790	0
8	8,073	5s.	2,018	5
9	7,206	5s.	1,824	0
10	7,356	5s.	1,839	0
12	6,370	5s.	1,597	10
13	8,916	5s.	2,229	10
14	8,256	5s.	2,064	15
15	9,706	5s.	2,426	10
			19,650	15
Total Visitors	75,362	Receipts	£82,805	15

It appears, therefore, that, including the holders of season tickets, upwards of 100,000 persons have already, on the 13th day of the Exhibition, paid for the privilege of admission. As there appears to be some misapprehension on the subject, we deem it right to state that the 5s. admission will remain in force until Saturday, the 24th instant inclusive. The 1s. admission will commence on Monday, the 26th instant, and will continue so on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays in each week; on Fridays in each week it will be 2s. 6d., and on Saturdays 5s.

The following is the financial position of the undertaking up to Thursday evening:—

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions paid by Local Committees to the credit of Treasurers at the Bank of England up to the 10th of May	£64,344	0	0
By Season Tickets up the 15th May	63,155	3	0
By Receipts at the door up to ditto	19,650	15	0
For privilege to print the Catalogues	3,200	0	0
For privilege to sell refreshment	5,500	0	0

Besides these items there is royalty on the sale of the shilling Catalogue—2d. on each copy.

EXPENDITURE AND LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Building	£79,800	0	0
Extra Galleries, Counters, and other fittings estimated at	35,000	0	0
By Prize Fund	20,000	0	0
Management, including Printing, and all incidental expenses incurred up to the period of opening	22,350	0	0

The expenses of management during the Exhibition are not estimated in this statement.

ROMAN CATHOLIC DECLARATION.

(*From the Times, May 17.*)

In another part of our paper will be found a "Declaration" by certain Roman Catholic laymen on the question at issue between the Imperial Government and their spiritual head. The signatures to this document are numerous and respectable, and it may be taken as the general remonstrance of the body against the impending legislation. To nothing, however, beyond this formal character can it make pretension, for it scarcely contains even that filament of reason which dissentients usually weave into their recorded protests. It declares very plainly that a large and influential portion of the Romish congregations in this country consider the Pope entitled to erect episcopal sees in any part of the world, and that any opposition on the part of the people or Governments is offensive to their feelings. Beyond this the declaration does not proceed. It is a mere profession of faith, conveying a statement of tenets with sufficient distinctness, but making no more approach to argument than the oaths of abjuration or supremacy.

The protest unhesitatingly describes the designations recently assumed by Dr. Wiseman and his colleagues as their "proper ecclesiastical titles," adopted in pursuance of "rights legally theirs." It declares that an essential part of the Pope's supremacy consists in his "right of conferring spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction on the bishops of his church, and of assigning to them portions of territory called dioceses, and of appointing each bishop to an episcopal chair or see, * * * * thereby authorising him to designate himself as bishop of such see, and to assume and use the title thereof." It declares that "no State did at any time, or in any country, possess the right to interfere with such appointment, jurisdiction, see, or title," and denies that any European law exists whereby "the right of creating bishoprics or bishops is inherent in or dependent on the civil power." It declares that all rights of interference in such matters arise and are constituted simply out of delegations of the Pope's authority in cases where he has been pleased to allow a certain participation to the State in return for advantages bestowed. It represents all these maxims and claims as unimpeachable, indefeasible, immutable, and eternal; characterizes as "persecution" any secular legislation in contravention thereof, and, finally, avers that neither the authority of the English Crown, nor the powers of the English law, are in way affected or disturbed by the reduction of such principles to practice.

Except as a repudiation of certain sympathies which have been ascribed to the Roman Catholic laity, we hardly see in what way this protest can be expected to be serviceable. We are all, of course, perfectly aware that these and many more claims have always been preferred by the Papal See and its adherents whenever such venturous assertions could be made with impunity. Neither can we be surprised to find that a majority of English Papists are ready with their signatures whenever a public declaration of their faith shall have been judged expedient by their spiritual directors. But the declaration itself has no more pertinence than a recital of the Papal rescript. Nobody doubts the tenets or practices of the Romish Church in matters of doctrine, discipline, or authority. What is to be remembered is simply the fact that other parties think differently, that these other parties have might on their side, and that it requires something beyond the conciseness of unreasoning arrogance to prove that they have not the right also. Romanists assert the jurisdiction of the Pope as they assert the fact of transubstantiation. They are no longer liable to combustion for the latter tenet; but they are still amenable to control in the practical exercise of the former. We deny one and all of their claims, in so far as they regard the construction of a territorial hierarchy, and if such pretensions can be held to deserve any further confutation than that given by the indignant instincts of a free people, they have already received a very sufficient exposure. Those who sign this document must well know that their assertions are wholly unsound, as expressions of any recognised truths, and partially so even as statements of fact. It is not true, for instance, that "the law officers of the Crown have declared" the rights now sought for Romish prelates "to be legally theirs." On the contrary, it was very plainly announced that the said prelates had brought their very lives and properties under the arm of the law, though it was not thought expedient to enforce so ruthless a statute. These titles, therefore, are not their "proper" titles, and it was even argued by some, as the remonstrants cannot have forgotten, that the existence of sufficient laws against Papal encroachments was enough to disprove the necessity of any fresh legislation. Neither is it true again, except as an article of Popish faith, that the Bishop of Rome enjoys the alleged "rights" of jurisdiction and appointment. On the contrary, these pretensions have been constantly impugned, and as constantly suspended, and though it may be competent to a Papist to declare that no State ever "possessed" a right of interference or opposition, it is perfectly notorious that every state upon earth, whether Catholic or Protestant, has exercised these rights without the smallest scruple or hindrance whenever its own dignity demanded the step. Besides, it is plain that the argument of the remonstrance reaches above and beyond all such limits of operation. The "rights" of the Pope being what they assert must transcend any Parliamentary circumscription, and Dr. Wiseman might clearly have been made Archbishop of Canterbury with as much validity as Archbishop of Westminster. There is precisely as much "persecution" in forbidding one title as the other; nor is the principle of interference less manifest in the restrictive than the exclusive provisions of a statute. Are the remonstrants prepared to deny this conclusion?—or to maintain it?

It is surprising that men of intelligence should not have seen the double force of their own expostulation, that vicars-apostolic with extraordinary powers were tolerated, while a territorial hierarchy with less extensive authority is proscribed. In point of fact, the Pope has not so foregone his prerogatives, but if, as the remonstrants assert, he had actually done so, the very circumstance itself would prove that no oppression could be intended by a Government which permitted an unlimited expansion of purely spiritual authority, and objected only to assumptions touching on territorial rule. It is at this vital point that the case of the remonstrants utterly breaks down. They may allege with undoubted truth that it is the form and custom of their church to act upon its own plenary authority in all matters whatever when uncontrolled by the vigilance of the State. It is unquestionably a part of such "forms" to organize a hierarchy with territorial titles and indefinite jurisdiction, inasmuch as the Romish church recognizes no other ecclesiastical powers, and declares itself superior to all temporal powers. But the most ardent advocate of religious freedom can never be persuaded that the liberty of worship requires a territorial title in the minister, or that a congregation is fettered in its creed or ritual because its overseer is prevented from designating himself by the name of an English town. There may be those who consider the subject unworthy of contention altogether, but none who can believe at once in the substance and justice of the complaint. If territorial titles really confer power or jurisdiction, then do such appointments pertain clearly to the Queen of England only; if they are merely such "forms" as Dr. Wiseman asserts, then it is impossible that the loss of them can constitute a grievance. On no ground can our restrictive legislation be justly stigmatized as persecution, for we either take away nothing but an empty symbol while the reality remains, or we annul an insolent assumption which incurred greater penalties than it finds.

TALLOW, HIDES, &c., CIRCULAR.

London, April 30th, 1851.

Sir,—The Tallow Market has continued in a dull state throughout the month, and prices of all kinds have declined. The quotation of 40s. for Russian on the spot remained unaltered during the first ten days, but subsequently improved to 40s. 6d., at which some sales of a speculative character were effected, but on that demand subsiding the tendency became downwards, and for the last two weeks prices have gradually receded, the nearest value now being 39s. per cwt., at which there are rather free sellers.

A very marked falling off in the consumption, as shown by the comparative deliveries, has been felt. To some extent this may be accounted for by the desire of consumers to counteract the movements of speculators; business, however, has doubtless been more recently restricted by the reduced prices accepted for our home production, the present value of which (37s. net cash) as quoted shows a decline of 2s. per cwt. for the month, but sales are now being made below the quotation.

The import of all kinds of Foreign and Colonial Tallow this month has been 2722 casks, against 2357 casks in the same period of 1850, and 2795 casks in April 1849. The deliveries have been only 4502 casks, against 6820 casks in April 1850, and 5126 casks in 1849. The present stock comprises 34,684 casks, against 27,646 casks at the corresponding date of last year, and 25,147 casks at the close of April, 1849.

New South Wales Tallow has been in very limited request, and the transactions of the month are unusually small. Notwithstanding the moderate quantity offered weekly at auction, and the reduced stock on hand, the public sales have gone off heavily, and prices have tended downwards, present rates being about 9d. on mutton, and 6d. to 9d. per cwt. on beef Tallow, lower than at the close of March. Good to prime qualities of the former may now be quoted 37s. 6d. to 38s., and 36s. 6d. to 37s. for the latter. The import of the month comprises 1559 casks (of which 850 casks are in course of landing), and the total stock on hand unsold is about 1650 casks, against 2100 casks at this period last year. The sales of the month are confined to about 1000 casks. Mixed melting has realised as follows:—very fine, 37s. 3d. to 38s.; fine, 36s. 9d. to 37s. 6d.; fair to good, 36s. 6d. to 37s. down to 34s. 9d. per cwt. for very dark and inferior.

New South Wales Hides.—The quantity brought to public sale this month has been moderate, amounting to 4688 hides, a large proportion of which was withdrawn at late rates, the demand being dull, particularly for heavy averages. The best light found buyers at 3d., being a decline of ¼d. per lb. The import of the month is considerable, amounting to 10,836 Hides. Present stock about 12,500 Hides.

New South Wales Leather.—The demand continues good. The sales amount to 1328 Hides as follow:—Crop Butts, av. 16 lb., 9½d., Crop Hides, av. 32 lb., 7½d. to 7¾d., ditto Sides, 16½ lb. to 18 lb., 7½d. to 7¾d. per lb. Import 50 bales.

New South Wales Horns continue to sell freely at full prices. The sales are 21,400 Horns, averaging 14 to 16½ ozs. 43s. to 47s. 6d. per 123.

Bones.—The transactions have been limited, a small parcel of good Shanks brought £13 2s. 6d. per ton; common are selling at £4 12s. 6d. per ton.

Mimosa Bark has not met so much inquiry, though the quantity brought forward has been small. The only sale to notice is ten tons damaged at £6 to £8 12s. 6d. per ton. Import 40 tons.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
ANNING AND COBB,
Brokers, 11, Lime-street.

Result of W. T. Goad and Rigg's sale of Tallow 9th May, 1851:—

AUSTRALIAN.

257 casks offered 128 sold.

Although the quantity offered to-day of this description was small, it was in dull request, and about one-half was sold at a decline upon last week's prices of fully 6d. per cwt. on both mutton and beef tallow.

Of 259 casks offered, only 128 found buyers.

	s.	d.
15 casks mutton, middling colour, fair body	37	0
10 ditto, rather dark, ditto	37	0
4 casks beef, dark, ditto	34	3
5 casks mutton, fair colour, part firm, part rather greasy	37	0
3 ditto, 2 middling colour, 1 rather dark	36	9
20 casks beef, fair colour, rather greasy	35	6
6 casks mutton, middling colour, not so good colour, firm	36	6
1 cask mutton, middling colour, rather greasy	36	6
8 casks beef, fair colour, greasy,	35	0
11 casks mutton, fair colour firm	37	0
6 ditto, middling colour, ditto	36	6
2 ditto, ditto, ditto	36	9
9 ditto, ditto, ditto	36	6
7 ditto, rather dark, rather greasy	35	6
2 ditto, ditto, ditto	35	3
4 casks beef, fair colour, firm	35	0
4 ditto, middling colour, rather greasy,	35	0
3 ditto, fair colour, ditto.	35	6
5 ditto, middling colour, ditto	35	0
3 ditto, ditto, greasy	34	9

Russian Y.C. is to-day quoted 38s., which is a decline of 9d. per cwt. since last Friday.

Town tallow is offered freely at 35s. 6d. per cwt., although it still remains quoted at 37s. per cwt. nett cash.

The Colonies.—The following extract is from a speech delivered, in Exeter Hall, at the annual meeting of the Colonial Missionary Society, by the Rev. J. Angell James, in May last:—"British Christians must arise and bestir themselves; the colonies are in jeopardy. (Hear, hear.) But there was another tutelage—and he did not forget that he was speaking in the presence of a member of Parliament; indeed, for this very reason he would speak all the more freely and with greater emphasis—there was another tutelage, and one that was carried on by the British Government. Was there ever a virtuous woman who would trust the education of her daughters to a prostitute, or the training of her son to a pickpocket? (Hear.) And yet, what was England doing with her colonies, and had been doing almost for ages past, in her penal system of sending out the refuse of our country to those parts of the world. (Cheers.) That is a system against which we all ought, as Englishmen, more as cosmopolitans, and, most of all, as Christians, to raise a solemn, indignant, emphatic, and public protest. (Loud cheers.) He maintained that England had no right to discharge the filth and feculence of her moral sewerage upon those distant shores. (Cheers.) The figure, indeed, that he had just employed was not a complete one, and, like most figures, would not run on all-fours, but would serve as a faint illustration of his meaning. By the wisdom of Providence the most disgusting and nauseous offal could be made to supply the pabulum which was necessary for the support of animal and vegetable life; but the convict-ships supplied that in which virtue must wither, and crime must flourish with tropical luxuriance. (Hear, hear.) It was necessary, therefore, for the colonies, that something should be done to protect them from the terrible evil which was thus inflicted upon them. (Hear, hear.) If he should be asked what he would do with the convicts, he would reply by another question, What are we to do with the colonies? (Hear, hear.) He did trust that public sentiment on this subject would be raised so loud and distinct as to lead the Government to review its course, and to retrace its steps. He admired the wise and manly virtue of the Cape, in the resistance it had made, and he trusted that its conduct would be imitated by all our other colonies. (Hear, hear.) Let it be told the Government, you must devise some other method of getting rid of your felons, and not send them out to pollute the moral atmosphere of the colonies."

BIRTHS.

On Tuesday, 2nd September, at Mr. Gray's Goulburn-street, Mrs. Alfred Townsend, of twins, (a son and daughter).

On Wednesday, the 3rd instant, at her residence, Elizabeth-street, Mrs. Charles Roberts, of a son.

On the 4th instant, at Neutral Bay, North Shore, Mrs. F. C. Lamotte, of a son.

At the residence of J. H. Curran, Glasgow Arms Hotel, Parramatta, on the 4th September, Mrs. H. Burton, of a son.

MALCOM'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS,

YORK-STREET.

First appearance of Mrs. ASHTON, who will appear with Mr. Ashton, in a beautiful Act of Equestrianism, entitled the MORNING AND EVENING STAR.

THE Proprietor has the honour to announce to the inhabitants of Sydney and its environs, that the talented Artistes Mr. and Mrs. ASHTON, will make their appearance

This and To-morrow Evenings, September 5th and 6th, 1851.

The evenings' entertainments will commence with an Act of Horsemanship, entitled BACCHUS, by Master Griffiths.

After which Mr. Raymond will amuse the audience in an Act, entitled, DONNYBROOK, or, an IRISHMAN'S GLORY.

Signor Cardoza will then appear on his charger in an Act of Horsemanship, entitled, CLAUDE DU VAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Ashton will then make their entrée in the arena, on two swift steeds, in a beautiful Act of Equestrianism, entitled THE MORNING AND EVENING STAR.

An intermission of five minutes.

Part II. will commence, introducing Miss Griffiths in a graceful Act of Equestrianism, entitled THE LILY OF THE VALLEY.

To be succeeded by Mr. Clarke's EVOLUTIONS on the CORDE VOLANTE, taking up Master Griffiths in his teeth.

After which, the celebrated British Horseman will go through his daring feats, on a flying steed, entitled LE PERIL; leaping act, jumping with banners, &c., the horse being entirely naked. On this occasion Mr. Ashton will be attended by the whole of the male and female artistes.

An intermission of five minutes.

Part III.—The performance will be varied by the introduction of a beautiful act of Horsemanship, entitled TOM TUG, or Farewell my Trim-built Wherry, by Mr. Williams.

After which, Signor Cardoza will make his entrée in a daring double act of Equestrianism, assisted by Master Griffiths.

An intermission of five minutes.

The whole to conclude with the EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIMICS, or the Pantaloon in Distress. Clown, Signor Cardoza; Pantaloon, Mr. Clarke; Sprite, Mr. Raymond; Harlequin, Mr. Ashton; Columbine, Miss Griffiths.

Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Malcom; Riding Master, Mr. Barclay; Leader of the Orchestra, Mr. Chittenden, jun. Doors to be opened at seven o'clock; performance to commence at half-past seven precisely. Dress boxes, 3s.; side boxes, 2s.; pit, 1s. Half-price at nine o'clock to boxes only.

Vivat Regina! 4814

JUST LANDED, EX JOSEPHINE,

DIRECT FROM CANTON.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, the following very valuable assortment of CHINA GOODS:—

Embroidered crape shawls
Plain ditto ditto
Embroidered ditto scarfs
White and coloured damask and Levantine shawls
Crimson and white figured and plain silk
Pongee handkerchiefs
Nankeen silk handkerchiefs
Crimson, blue, and amber satin damasks
Black satin
Ditto silk
Ditto ditto camlets and crape
Figured and plain silks and satins
Fancy crape handkerchiefs
Silver and gold filagree baskets
Carved ivory baskets
Ditto chessmen and card cases
Ditto netting cases
Lacquered and gilt loo tables
Ditto ditto card ditto
Ditto ditto secretaire and cabinet
Camphor wood trunks, brass bound, and covered with leather, studded with brass nails
Preserved ginger and chow chow
Soy, in 1 dozen cases
China rattan chairs, with extra supports
5-4 and 6-4 coloured and plain matting
Congou tea, in 10-catty boxes
Rattan hats
Boxes crackers.

The whole of the above goods have been manufactured in the city of Canton, and made to the order of the undersigned.

A. AND M. MOSES,
4765 Bridge-street.

POTATOES!!!

Cargo of Van Diemen's Land Potatoes.

100 TONS delicious flavoured POTATOES, direct from EMU BAY. Apply to
HENRY FISHER,
City Depôt, 460, George-street,
Opposite the Old Barracks.
September 5. 4801

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TOBACCO.

THE undersigned begs to submit the best and choicest stock of the following brands of AMERICAN TOBACCOS to be seen in this colony, viz.: –
BARRAT'S TWIST, in half-tierces, *unequalled*
WARWICK'S, in quarter-tierces, *extra superfine*
KERR'S, best quality, in half tierces
£ brand, in kegs, *real sterling*
SHELLARD'S, best quality, in kegs
TENNANT'S
DUNLOP'S, &c. &c.
H. DIXSON,
TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,
4802 494, George-street.

ON Sale at the Stores of the undersigned—
Taal and Pampanga sugar
Manila rope and hawsers
Calcutta lines
Brab hats and sinett } Ex Royal Saxon.
Castor oil
A. AND M. MOSES,
4766 Bridge-street.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!—First quality, Van Diemen's Land Flour, for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers.
ROSSITER AND LAZARUS,
4805 George-street.

COD LIVER OIL.

A FRESH supply of the above of the finest quality.
P. F. MORGAN,
Dispensing Chemist.
271, Pitt-street. 4645

ESTABLISHED 1846.

LAVERS AND CO.'S CORDIALS and LIQUEURS, SYDNEY.
Noyeau — Ginger wine
Norfolk punch — Aniseed
Cherry brandy — Elder wine
Brandy bitters — Peppermint cordial
Gin bitters — Clove ditto
Rich rum shrub — Lemon syrup
may be obtained of the undersigned, or of any Wine and Spirit Merchant.
J. V. LAVERS AND CO.
Sydney, August 15. 3323

FISHER'S RUM, 28 O.P., or 1 to 2.

FISHER'S Colonial Rum, 28 O.P., or 1 to 2, to be had *only* at his stores, No. 337, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Old Burial Ground.
Also, packed in cases of one dozen each, containing two gallons *imperial* :—
Australian brandy
Spirits of wine, 56 O.P.
Cherry brandy
Rum shrub
Ginger wine
Stomachic bitters
Peppermint
Lemon syrup
Cloves, &c., &c.
Address, MR. HENRY FISHER,
Distiller.
No. 337, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Old Burial Ground. 4750

DOG CART FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, one very superior English-built New Dog Cart, just imported, with enamel leather apron, shifting body, lamps, &c. Apply to J. SADDINGTON, Queen's-place. 4752

SAXON MERINO PRICE SHEEP.
Ex Sophie, from Hamburg.

20 RAMS and 15 EWES, the finest wool sheep ever imported, are on view at Buchanan's Wharf. Apply to
A. DREUTLER; or,
4673 KIRCHNER AND CO.

TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE SALE OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.

MR. R. FAWCETT, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Barrack Gate, begs respectfully to inform Settlers and others that he will sell by auction
WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, STOCK, AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE, AT A COMMISSION OF ONE PER CENT.
After the experience of several seasons, R. F. need not point out the superiority of this mode of sale over that of sale by private contract, the result having fully borne out an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent.
Commodious Stores for the reception of colonial produce until the day of sale.
Cash advances made immediately on the receipt of produce, and supplies furnished, if required.
481, George-street.

GOLD DUST.—The undersigned are purchasers of Gold Dust, in any quantity, at OPHIR and SYDNEY.
L. AND S. SAMUEL.
Pitt-street, July 11. 91

GOLD DUST.—The undersigned is a purchaser in any quantity at the highest market price.
JOHN G. COHEN,
3984 Auction Mart, 490, George-street.

GOLD DUST purchased in any quantity by the undersigned.
THACKER AND CO.,
11218 541, George-street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. JOHN MERRETT (formerly of Berkeley, Gloucestershire,) will oblige his brother, William Merrett, by communicating his address to him, care of Mr. HOLBORROW, George-street, Sydney. 4756

JOHN BROWN.—The abovenamed person, who was lately in the service of Mr. R. Moore, Fortune of War Hotel, George-street, Sydney. Any person knowing anything of him will oblige by communicating with
JOHN CORNWELL WEBB,
4784 Red Bull Inn, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
In the Insolvent Estate of Thomas Pattrick the Elder of Sydney, Miller.

TAKE NOTICE that an application was this day made to the Honorable the Supreme Court of New South Wales on behalf of the above named insolvent that a Certificate of Discharge might be granted to him in pursuance of the seventh section of the Act of Council tenth Victoria number fourteen such application having been made with the written consent of all the creditors who had proved debts against the estate of the said insolvent when it was ordered by the said Court that the said application should be granted on Wednesday the tenth day of September instant unless sufficient cause should on that day be shown to the contrary.
Dated this third day of September in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.
JAMES NAIMBY SHUTTLEWORTH,
Attorney for said Thomas Pattrick, senior,
490, George-street, Sydney.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
In Equity.
Between Andrew Baird and others, plaintiffs;
And
John Bede Polding and others, defendants.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in equity, made in a cause Andrew Baird and others versus John Bede Polding and others, the creditors of George Segerson, late of Castlereagh-street, in the city of Sydney, gentleman, deceased, (who died in or about the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six) are on or before the sixth day of October next, to come in and prove their debts before Samuel Frederick Milford, Esq., Master in Equity of the said Court, at his chambers in the Supreme Court-house, King-street, Sydney aforesaid, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said decree.
Dated this second day of September, A.D. 1851.
SAMUEL FREDERICK MILFORD,
Master in Equity.
JAMES NORTON, Solicitor for plaintiffs,
Elizabeth-street, Sydney. 4581

NOTICE.—MR. H. KESTERTON has been appointed agent for the *Sydney Morning Herald* in the districts of Cooma, Bombala, and Eden.
KEMP AND FAIRFAX.
September 1.

In the Insolvent Estate of John Hosking.

NOTICE.—A dividend of two pence seven-eighths of a penny in the pound, will be payable to creditors who have proved their debts on this estate, on and after Monday, the 8th instant, between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m., at the office of W. DAWES, Church-hill. It will be required of creditors who hold bills or promissory notes to produce them.
September 4. 4754

NOTICE.—All parties are requested to present orders, drawn by John Nicholson, of Newbury, Sutton Forest, and John Nicholson, jun., of Little Plain, Maneroo, on the undersigned, to Mr. H. W. Hamilton, Macquarie-place, Sydney, for payment.
DURHAM NICHOLSON.
Post Office, Sydney, September 4. 4792

NOTICE.—All parties are cautioned against giving credit to any person on my account, without the written order of either Mrs. Fitzgerald or myself.
R. FITZGERALD.
Windsor, September 5. 4744

BOTTOMRY WANTED.—Wanted, £500, to be secured by Bottomry on the barque "Louisa," now lying in this port. Apply to THURLOW AND GRANT, 308, Pitt-street, Sydney. 4575

TO CARRIERS. — Wanted immediately, carriage for three tons of goods to Bathurst. Enquire of Mr. HUGH DIXSON, Tobacconist, Sydney. Fifteen pounds per ton will be given. 4800

WANTED TO RENT, a Cottage, containing five or six rooms, with stable, coach-house, garden, &c. Out of town preferred. Address to X. Y. Z., *Herald* Office. 4808

PUBLIC-HOUSE. — Wanted, in a good central situation in the city. Apply to WOOLCOTT and CLARKE, House and Estate Agents, 555, George-street. 4797

WANTED, by a single gentleman, respectable Furnished Apartments, without board or attendance. The neighbourhood of the Domain would be preferred. Address X. Y., *Herald* Office. 4746

GOVERNESS.—Wanted, a middle-aged Female, as Governess, in a small family, a few miles from Sydney. Apply by letter pre-paid, to Mr. I. D. NICHOLS, Marine Hotel, 686, George-street. 4751

TO WINE GROWERS.

THE undersigned are prepared to enter into arrangements with parties desirous of obtaining Vinedressers, Wine Coopers, &c., from Germany, and would undertake to procure, engage, and have conveyed hither, skilled labourers of the above description, free of all expense to the employers.
Immediate application is requested to
KIRCHNER AND CO.,
4843 George-street North.

WANTED, a Working Overseer, who has colonial experience, and thoroughly understands agricultural pursuits: he must write a plain hand, and be capable of keeping common accounts. None need apply who cannot produce satisfactory reference as to character and ability. Apply, personally, to R. JOHNSTON, Esq., at Annandale, near Sydney, from 9 to 10 A.M. 4257

WANTED, a Young Man as Working Overseer on a Farm 30 miles from Sydney. Apply to A. VICKERY, Adelaide Boot and Shoe Warehouse, George-street, opposite the Market. 4799

WANTED, for a store in Van Diemen's Land, a young Man thoroughly acquainted with the ironmongery trade in all its detail, and competent to take the charge of a store as shopman or otherwise. References as to character indispensable. Apply by letter only to W. S., *Herald* Office. 4331

WANTED, a Youth who can write, and will make himself generally useful in an auction room. Apply by letter to DAVID BELL, Pitt and Market streets. 4777

WANTED, an experienced Nurse, of good character. Apply, if before 2 o'clock, to Mrs. CALLAGHAN, at Darling Point; if, between 3 and 4, at the Office of the Crown Prosecutor, Macquarie-street. 4768

WANTED immediately, an experienced Wet Nurse. Apply to J. S. NORRIE, Practical Chemist, 170, Pitt-street, next Dr. Ross's Chapel. 4781

WANTED, at Petty's Hotel, Church Hill, two active young men as waiters, who thoroughly understand their business. None else need apply. 4964

WANTED, a Waiter. Apply at the Australian Club. 4329

WANTED, for the country, a respectable middle-aged female as Cook.—Good references required. Apply to Mrs. THACKER, Liverpool-street. 4436

WANTED, a Cook, either male or female. Reference required. Apply to Mrs. SHARP, No. 69, Hunter-street. 4776

MANSERVANT WANTED.—Apply to the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, at his Chambers, in Macquarie-street. References as to character required. 4773

WANTED, for a mill, at Goulburn, a Miller, who thoroughly understands his business. Apply to Mr. BRADLEY, Lindsay. 4740

WANTED, Six Shepherds to proceed to a large station in New England, via the Clarence River. Apply to THACKER AND Co., George-street. 4670

£25 REWARD.—Whereas several of the Crew belonging to the Royal Saxon have been decoyed from that vessel, the above reward will be paid to any person giving such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons so implicated.
A further sum of Five Pounds Reward, or One Pound for each or any one of the deserters from the above vessel, will be paid to any person giving such information as will lead to their apprehension and conviction.
If the men will return to their duty they will be forgiven.
R. TOWNS.
September 3. 4734

STOLEN or Strayed, a bay mare, rising 4 years old, branded WK near shoulder, both hind legs and two fore coronets white, and blaze. Any person giving information of the above will be rewarded, by applying to the SUPERINTENDENT, at Collingwood, near Liverpool. 4578

STRAYED to the premises of the undersigned, at Cook's River, a black and tan half-bred Bloodhound. The owner may have him on paying the expenses of this advertisement.
4747 WILLIAM PERRY.

TO BE SOLD or LET, a FARM, containing 3956 acres, situate about six miles above Singleton, on the River Hunter, one mile in front of excellent Land for cultivation, the back a good run for sheep or horses, good grass land, and well watered. There is a Cottage, with other buildings, on the farm, and an orchard and vineyard. Possession will be given on the 1st of October next. Quit-rent redeemed. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
THOMAS TEBBUTT.
Windsor, September 3. 4741

FURNISHED APARTMENTS will be vacant on Monday next, at Mrs. LAUDER's, 2, Richmond-terrace, Domain. 4761

TO LET, a Commodious Store, situate in Pitt-street. Apply to SMITH, CROFT, AND Co., George-street. 1362

TO LET, those spacious STORES in Dickson-street, formerly used as a Cloth Factory, with Steam Engine and Machinery, and the advantage of an extensive drying ground.
Also, a large STORE, known as the Brewery, with vat, coolers, and other conveniences, adapted for carrying on a first-rate profitable business, with Office attached.
Also, very commodious dry STORES, which may be let for short periods.
*** To the whole there is a good road, and convenient WHARF for coasters not exceeding 70 tons, and an ample and never failing supply of fresh water for machinery, &c.
Also, a convenient family DWELLING, containing eight rooms, with small allotment of ground if required.
Application to Mr. SCRUTTON, at the Office of Messrs. Thomas Barker and Co., Steam Mills, Sussex-street. 4493

TO PUBLICANS.—TO LET, a first-rate Hotel and Public-House, fitted with every thing requisite, and doing a good business, in one of the best situations in Sydney. For particulars apply to the undersigned.
J. HUMPHREY,
4788 Land We Live In, Queen's Wharf.

TWOFOLD BAY.

TO BE LET, the premises known as Boyd Town, at Twofold Bay, including the SEA-HORSE HOTEL, STORES, BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENT, Huts, Offices, and other buildings belonging thereto. Possession can be given immediately; and to a respectable tenan the terms will be liberal. App y to
742 SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BEEF, PORK, LARD, AND BUTTER.
To Grocers, Shippers, and Others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, September 5, at 11 o'clock precisely,
40 Tierces beef
21 Casks pork
5 Boxes lard
4 Casks ditto
3 Casks butter
1 Case figs
Terms—Cash. 4733

Perfumed Soaps, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Paper, and Paper Hangings, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, September 5, at 11 o'clock precisely,
One case "Gosnell's" assorted soap
One ditto tooth, nail, and hair brushes
Two ditto paper, envelopes, and pens
One ditto paper hangings
One ditto shoe lasts.
Terms at sale. 4731

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
Damaged by sea water.
Wilhelmine, Captain Schmidt, from Antwerp.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Circular Wharf, on MONDAY next, September 8th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
(Much damaged by sea water,)
194 Bars 1 inch horse shoe iron
266 Ditto, 1½ inch ditto
42 Bundles ditto
37 Square bars, 1¼ inch
156 Round iron, ¾ inch
232 Ditto ditto, ⅞ inch
44 Bundles ditto, ⅝ inch
50 Ditto ditto, ⅜ inch
44 Ditto ditto, ⅜ inch
36 2½ inch flat iron
29 2¼ inch ditto ditto
31 2¾ inch ditto ditto
73 3 inch ditto ditto
56 3½ inch ditto ditto
34 2½ inch square bars
23 2 inch ditto
28 1¾ inch ditto
54 2 inch flat
62 Horse shoe
2 Bales hops
About one ton assorted paints
Terms—Cash. 4730

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. Damaged by Sea Water.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Circular Wharf, on MONDAY next, September 8, at 11 o'clock precisely,
5 Tons (more or less) hoop and bar iron, all more or less damaged
Terms - Cash. 4732

MONDAY, September 8.
NEW GOODS, ex Catherine Jamieson.
WAISTCOATS.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT, (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by public auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on MONDAY, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
4½ Dozen sleeve waistcoats
10 Ditto double breasted waistcoats
1 Ditto rolling collar waistcoats
Terms, cash. 4803

MONDAY, September 8.
To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Drapers, and others.
92 Packages INDIAN GOODS, consisting of—
CASTOR OIL
LOG, SEIZING, and DEEP SEA LINES
BRAB HATS, superior quality
SENET
Just landed, ex Royal Saxon, from Calcutta.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons,) have been favoured with instructions from the Importers, to sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on MONDAY, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
40 Bundles log lines
20 Ditto seizing ditto
10 Ditto deep sea lines
10 Cases castor oil, each 3 dozen
9 Cases brab, very superior quality
3 Ditto senet
Terms at sale.
☞ The attention of storekeepers and others is particularly requested to the above excellent selection of Indian goods. 4804

MONDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.
ELEGIBLE INVESTMENT – VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.
Two brick-built Dwelling Houses in Gloucester-street, and Seven Perches of Land.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (Successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell the above by public auction, at their Mart, on MONDAY, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, by order of Messrs. J. T. Smith and H. F. O'Donnell, the Executors of the late Joseph Marsham, deceased.
Described per Deed as
All that parcel of Land, containing 7 perches, more or less, situated in the city of Sydney, and in the parish of St. Phillip: bounded on the east by Gloucester-street, 81½ links (53 feet 5 inches); on the north by allotment No. 16, 57 links (37 feet 7 inches); on the west by allotments Nos. 5, 6, and 7: and on the south by allotment No. 14, 45¼ links (29 feet 10 inches).
And also, those TWO BRICK-BUILT DWELLING HOUSES thereon erected, one of which contains seven rooms; is now in the occupation of Mr. Butler, at the weekly rent of nine shillings; and the other containing five rooms, in the occupation of Mrs. Bladgeford, at the weekly rent of eight shillings.
TERMS: –Ten per cent cash deposit on the fall of the hammer, and the remainder by two promissory notes of equal amount, to be dated on the day of sale, and payable respectively at three and six months after date, with interest added thereto at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.
For particulars of Title, apply to J. L. Spencer, Esq., Solicitor, Elizabeth-street, Sydney. 4371

THE Undersigned sells THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The WRECK of the Schooner MARY ANN, as now lying on the Bar of the Richmond River
4 Tons flour
20 Tons potatoes
2 Bales tarpaulins and canvas
2 Bales 3-bushel bags
1 Bale serge shirts
9 Cases perfumed soaps
208 Bags Taal sugar
313 Bags Pampanga sugar
3 Tierces of loaf sugar
15 Barrels Patras currants, and four cases Chetney
62 Packages oilman's stores, and groceries
6 Tierces beef
GEORGE A. LLOYD, Auctioneer.
City Mart, September 5. 4785

TO GROCERS AND OTHERS.
COMPANY'S SUGAR.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock, without any reserve,
Three Tierces Loaf Sugar.
Terms at sale. 4710

TO CONFECTIONERS AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock, to close an account,
4 Barrels } assorted English made Confec-
3 Boxes } tionary, in bottles of one pound each
Just landed.
Terms at sale. 4708

TARPAULINS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
One bale tarpaulins
One bale tarpaulin canvas
Terms at sale 4709

OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES,
Just landed.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
20 Cases quart pickles
10 Cases bottled fruits
10 Cases pints salad oil
4 Cases anchovy and bloater paste
2 Cases capers
4 Cases sauces
2 Cases mustard, in tins
1 Barrel pimento
4 Barrels canary seeds
5 Casks Barcelona nuts
Terms at sale. 4711

BEEF.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
6 Casks Beef.
Terms at sale. 4707

PATRAS CURRANTS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Friday, the 5th instant, at eleven o'clock,
10 Barrels Patras Currants.
Terms at sale. 4623

To Perfumers and Others.—Small Invoice of very superior SOAP, just landed.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, September 5th, at 11 o'clock,
6 Cases, each 1 cwt. old brown Windsor soap, in packets
1 Case, 1 cwt. white Windsor soap, in small packets
1 Case honey tablets, in boxes of 3 dozen
1 Case honey tablets, in boxes of 3 dozen wallflower tablets, in ditto.
Terms at sale. 4431

STARCH, SERGE SHIRTS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Friday, the 5th instant, at eleven o'clock,
6 Cases Starch
1 Bale serge shirts.
Terms at sale. 4625

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER "MARY ANN," as now lying at the Bar of the Richmond River.
For sale on account of whom it may concern.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock precisely,
(For the benefit of the Underwriters,)
The hull and lower masts of the well-known schooner Mary Ann, as now laying stranded on the bar of the Richmond River.
Further particulars of the vessel and her present position can be obtained on application to the auctioneer.
Terms - Cash. 4712

THREE-BUSHEL BAGS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
2 bales 3-bushel bags,
Terms at sale. 4791

ALE AND PORTER.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
70 dozen ale and porter.
Terms at sale. 4787

PAMPANGA SUGAR.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
313 bags Pampanga sugar.
Terms at sale. 4788

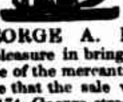
SUPERIOR CHETNEY,
Just landed.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, (Friday) at 11 o'clock,
4 Cases superior Chetney.
Terms at sale. 4786

POTATOES.
Just landed - For sale without any reserve.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD, will sell by auction at the City Mart, THIS DAY, (Friday) at 11 o'clock,
From 15 to 20 tons potatoes, to be taken delivery of from the Flour Company's Wharf.
Terms at sale. 4789

THE SUPPLY.
The splendid British-built clipper Schooner, formerly the yacht of the Trinity House Commissioners.



MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has much pleasure in bringing this vessel before the notice of the mercantile community, and beg to state that the sale will be held at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on SATURDAY next, the 6th instant, at twelve o'clock precisely.
The SUPPLY is a first-class British vessel of one hundred and seventy (170) tons register, burden 210 tons, built of the best *British oak*, and about two years back was retrunnelled and new-coppered with 32 oz. copper; had new masts and rigging, is fitted with iron tanks, and has two complete suits of sails.
The SUPPLY was built as a yacht for the Trinity House Commissioners, and as such was employed by them; this alone is a sufficient guarantee of her being one of the finest vessels of her class afloat. She is most amply provided with stores and gear to render her as nearly as possible equal in equipments with Her Majesty's vessels.
She now lies at the Flour Company's wharf, for inspection by intending purchasers. Any further particulars, with inventories of stores, can be obtained at the Auctioneer's offices.
Terms at sale. 4626

TAAL SUGAR.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD is instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George - street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
92 Bags Taal Sugar
116 Ditto ditto
Good Counter Sugar, and for sale without reserve.
Terms at sale. 4624

CHRONOMETER — ANCHORS — SHIP'S BELL.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 12 o'clock (at the sale of the clipper schooner Supply).
One very excellent two-day chronometer, by Tobias and Levitt, London
One large ships' anchor (about 20 cwt.), with iron stock, now lying alongside the crane, north end of Campbell's Wharf
Three boat anchors
One ship's bell.
Terms at sale. 4790

PRODUCE SALE.
4 Casks Prime Mutton Tallow.—4 Hides Beef Tallow.—29 Heavy Salted Hides.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Sale Yard, 481, George-street, on SATURDAY, 6th September, at 11 o'clock precisely,
4 casks prime mutton tallow
4 hid s beef tallow
29 heavy salted hides
Terms, cash. 4775

HORSES.

MR. SYLVESTER will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at his Livery Stables, opposite Entwisle's Hotel, at 11 o'clock,
A number of very superior saddle horses, some heavy draught horses, phaeton, gigs, spring carts, harness, saddlery, &c.
Terms at sale. 4774

HORSES, CARTS, GIGS, PHAETONS.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
An excellent gig, phaeton, cart, and saddle horse
A handsome grey saddle horse, fit for a charger
Three Hunter River horses
WARRIGAL, a well-known turf horse
Several other horses and mares
Three phaetons, four gigs, carts, drays, dog cart, spring cart, &c. 4771

1 Ton Prime Ba on, Shoes, Split Cane, &c.

MR. SAMUEL SOLOMONS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his Rooms, 26, Hunter-street, without reserve,
1 ton prime bacon
Lot men's shoes, tea boards
Eau de Cologne, lavender water
Cornopeans and accordeans, violins and bows]
Split cane, herrings, toe and heel tips
Tea bells, &c., &c. 4767

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES.

MR. H. A. GRAVES will sell by auction, at his Mart, opposite the Police Office, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 11th day of September instant, The following Goods, pledged with Mr. J. K. Heydon, of 78, King street, on the dates specified :—
March 11—Trousers, dress, and scarf, visite, kerchief, and trousers
12—Gold French watch and guard, jacket and trousers, carved back of sofa, japan box, containing fancy ring, pair of ear-rings, breastpin, three brooches, two cameos, gold thimble, coral necklace, three studs, a brilliant, and a platina watch-guard
13—Coat
14—Lever watch, two jackets and two coats, French gold watch, print dress, brush, and sundries, breastpin, pearl ring, and set of studs
15—Vest
17—Frock coat, coat, visite and tablecloth, coat and two vests, tweed coat
18—Two dresses, two shawls, kerchief, and Brown's Bible, fancy ring, visite
20—Two blankets and counterpane, watch
22—Silver French watch and gold guard, piece of print, and a flannel shirt, coat, pair of lancets in silver case, watch, 878, Graham
24—Five shirts, nightgown, &c., two dress pieces, cap, and shawl, cruet-stand, pair of candlesticks, seven dresses, visite, scarf, and shawl, Dutch clock, coat and jacket
25—Two stuff dresses
26—Boy's coat and jacket, engraved seal
28—Small French watch, one pair gold and two other pairs of spectacles, ring, and brooch, suit of clothes, silk velvet vest, dress and visite
29 Two shirts, quilt, and blanket, seal, two keys, and split-ring, three pair trousers, stuff dress, watch, check coat, and two vests
31—Double bottomed hunter watch, 362, single backed gold watch, 1820, brooch and locket
April 1—Blanket, counterpane, shawl, dress, coat, vest, and China tea-set, a guinea, two linen sheets
4—Drab coat
5—Guitar
6—Basket of carpenters' tools, coat, two pair trousers and a vest, lot of sundry apparel, gold French watch, Arnold, London
7—Dress
8—Watch, pair trousers and jacket, two dresses and sundries, two fancy rings, remnant of trousering, shirt, trousers and dress piece, great coat, suit and vest, Hunter watch, out of order
10—11½ yards trousering, two trousers and shawl
11—Remnant of tweed, five yards trousering, silk dress
12—Two coats and a trousers, frock coat, double-cased watch
14—Two dresses and fourteen pieces underlinen, two pair trousers, vest and blouse, shawl, tablecloth and two dresses, black scarf
15—Table cover and looking-glass
17—Watch and brooch, blue jacket, Atlas
21—Watch, no No. dress and pair boots, frock coat, two dresses
22—Frock coat, ring
24—Case of knives and forks, visite and bonnet, rough coat
28—Coat, two coats and trousers, watch, No. 6542
29—Ring and pair of earrings, black satin frock
Watch, 6556
30—Table cloth, two pair sheets and sundries, set of curtains, drab coat
May 2—Hunter watch, 157; two tweed coats
3—Silk dress, pair of Wellington boots, visite
5—Coat and vest, watch, No. 57692; brown dress
Coat and two vests, frock coat and vest
6—Frock coat
7—Three boy's coats, shawl and two remnants stuff, visite and dress
8—Double-cased watch, 2296; dress piece
Pair of earrings and brooch
9—Velvet cloak, dress, frock coat, and table cloth; fifteen yards of silk, hair guard and pencil case, frock coat
10—Pair black trousers, dress and shawl, gold signet ring
A a lot of pledges of five shillings and under.

MAIZE,
Per Rose of Eden, at the Union Wharf.

MORT AND BROWN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Union Wharf, TO-MORROW, Saturday, 6th September, at 11 o'clock,
2000 Bushels Maize.
Terms at sale. 4702

CEDAR, in Boards and Flitches.

MORT AND BROWN will sell by public auction, at the Union Wharf, TO-MORROW, Saturday, September 6, at 11 o'clock,
3807 Feet one-inch cedar boards
38 Flitches prime cedar
No reserve. Terms at sale. 4701

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
For positive unreserved Sale
THE BELFORD STUD,
Under instructions from the proprietor, Charles Bury, Esq., of Calcutta.

MORT AND BROWN have instructions to offer for sale, by public auction, at the Cattle Market, about the commencement of September,
The entire of the BELFORD STUD, consisting of about 260 head well-bred Mares, Colts, Fillies, and from the celebrated entires, GLENDOWER, CAMEL, and COMMISSIONER.
Full particulars will appear in a future advertisement.
Terms at sale. 854

NOTICE TO DRAPERS.

MR. NEWTON'S sale of DRAPERY GOODS will not commence until 12 o'clock THIS DAY, in consequence of other sales at 11 o'clock. 4794

BARKER'S BEST QUALITY 2ND FLOUR.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Macnab, Brothers, and Co., Macquarie-place, THIS DAY, 5th September, at half-past 10 o'clock,
13 Tons Barker's 2nd Flour
Terms at sale. 4796

COLONIAL SOAP.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Macnab, Brothers, and Co., Macquarie-place, THIS DAY, 5th September, at half-past 10 o'clock,
5 Tons Colonial Soap, in 1 cwt. boxes
Terms at sale. 4795

TAAL AND ZEBU SUGAR.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Macnab, Brothers, and Co., Circular Wharf, THIS DAY, Friday, the 5th September, at half-past 10 o'clock, without reserve.
23 Tons Taal sugar
20 Ditto Zebu ditto
The above parcel of sugar will be sold to the highest bidder—it is a very fine sample and in excellent order.
Terms at sale. 4721

NEW ZEALAND TIMBER.
To Shipbuilders, Carpenters, &c.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, 5th September, at 10 o'clock, at the Bon Accord Wharf,
About 25,000 feet New Zealand Timber, assorted as under—
6 x 1 inch, 18 to 20 feet
6 x 2½ inches, 18 to 30 „
7 x 1 „ 18 to 21 „
9 x 1½ „ 25 „
9 x 2 „ 18 „
9 x 3 „ 24 to 32 „
12 x 1½ „ 20 to 21 „
12 x 3 „ 26 „
INCH PLANK.
12 to 18 inches, 8 feet
9 to 26 „ 10 „
7 to 24 „ 12 „
9 to 16 „ 16 „
SCANTLING.
4 x 3 inches, 10 feet
4 x 3 „ 12 „
Terms at sale. 4723

To Millers, Bakers, Grocers, and Others.
CARGO OF RICE, ex Susan, from Batavia.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at the stores of Messrs. Macnab, Brothers, and Co., Macquarie-place, THIS DAY, Friday, the 5th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
2000 Bags fine Java Rice, nearly equal to Patna, being the only lot of this year's Java harvest at present in the market, and the only lot of Java rice at all now in first hands.
Mr. Newton has only to add, that his instructions are TO SELL, and that the terms will be very liberal. 4514

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE,
Of One Hundred and Forty-three Packages Drapery, Silks, Slops, and Hosiery.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, the 5th September, at 11 o'clock,
One Hundred and Forty-three Packages of the undermentioned Goods, the whole of which will positively be sold without reserve.
Handsome light de laine dresses
Ditto printed muslins
5-4 Light prints
7-8 Light prints
7-8 Dark prints
Rich embroidered muslin robes
Rich embroidered lace ditto
Rich figured muslin ditto
12-4 Mosquito nets
French artificial flowers
French bredes
Whisker blonds and laces
Visite nets, black and white
SILKS AND SATINS.
One case very rich and elegant light-coloured ducapes
One case handsome figures
One case rich black ducapes
One case black French satins and satinettes
One case rich and fashionable neckties, cravats, bands, corals, and scarfs
One case French kid gloves, in white, light, and coloured
One case very elegant cashmere shawls
One case very rich and fashionable parasols
One case silk umbrellas
Two cases gingham umbrellas, bone ribs
One case black crapes, 10 and 14 inch
One case 4-4 patent ditto
One case thread and silk gloves
Five cases Dunstable and Tuscan bonnets
One case boys' hats
One case ladies' blond dress caps
One case rich light bonnet ribbons
Two cases white cotton hosiery
Two cases brown half-hose
Two cases white lambswool vests
One case fine white merino vests
SLOPS.
Six cases drab moleskin trousers
Three cases ditto cord
One case white moleskin
Two cases ditto drill
Three cases fancy cantoon trousers
Two bales blue serge shirts
One bale scarlet ditto ditto
Three bales stout Scotch twill ditto
Two cases fancy regatta ditto
Two cases fine white longcloth ditto
Four bales 8-4 and 9-4 blankets
Two bales kersey drawers
One case California hats
One case blue cloth caps.
Terms at sale. 4092

COLLARD AND COLLARD'S PIANO-FORTES.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY, the 15th September, at 12 o'clock,
One grand Pianoforte, mahogany case, by Collard and Collard
One semi-grand ditto ditto
The above really superior instruments were imported to the order of a family (who are about leaving the colony) at a very considerable cost, the invoice price from the manufacturers being 125 guineas for the grand, and 100 guineas for the semi-grand. They will now be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder.
Terms at sale. 4408

By order of Mr. W. G. MOORE, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, by

MR. ALEXANDER MOORE, at the above establishment, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, by auction,
One large carpenter's tool chest, with tools of every description
Boxes of wearing apparel
Side saddle
Single barrel gun
Pair pistols
One double barrel gun
Three large pit saws
And a great variety of sundries
Terms—Cash. 4806

Coloured and Plain French Engravings, Alabaster and Bronzed Inkstands, Fancy Paper Weights, Framed Pictures, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, at eleven o'clock,
Coloured and plain French engravings
Elegant ornamental alabastar inkstands
Bronzed inkstands, various patterns
Novel and fancy paper weights
Pictures, with raised figures, in Gothic frames
Date frames, with revolving figures
Fancy office fittings, in cases
Alabaster thermometers, &c.
Terms at sale. 4811

Elegantly Bound Bibles and Prayer Books, Novels, Tales, and other New Books, Stationery, Engravings, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, September 5th, at 11 o'clock,
One case elegantly bound Bibles and Prayer Books
Two cases Popular and Standard Novels, Tales, Romances
One case Amusing and Instructive Juvenile Books
One case Assorted Stationery
One ditto large and small Engravings
One cask superior Writing Ink
Printing and Wrapping Paper, &c.
Terms at sale. 4813

SUPERIOR VIOLINS in cases, GUITARS, ACCORDEANS, and CORNOPEAN.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Three superior violins, in cases complete
Three ditto guitars
Four accordeans, with instructors
One fine-toned cornopean, in case complete
Terms - cash. 4812

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF ACTON SILLITOE.
By order of the Official Assignee.
Drapery Goods, Plated Ware, Wines, and Sundries.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions to sell by auction on the premises, King-street, opposite St. James' Church, on TUESDAY, September 9, at eleven o'clock,
The following Merchandise, belonging to the above Estate—
DRAPERY GOODS.
Flannel, hosiery, cords, cotton fringe, reel cotton, tartan shawls, lace mantillas, stays, black and coloured orleans, alpacas, cobourgs, stripe worsted frocks, pants, reel cotton, brown cotton vests, silk gloves, broadcloth, black satin, velvets, sewing silk, satin and silk stocks, beaded purses, bonnets various, and other articles.
ELKINGTON'S SUPERIOR SILVER MOUNTED PLATED WARE.
Tea and coffee services, cruet frames, cover dishes, communion service, waiters, table and dessert forks and spoons, chamber candlesticks, &c.
CHOICE WINES.
Port and sherry, in bottle; port wine, in quarter casks
Claret - St. Julien, pints and quarts
Hock—Hochiemer, Giersenheimer, Marcobrunner
Muscatel Moselle
Champagne, quarts and pints
Bottled and draught ale, and various other sundries.
Terms at sale. 4810

MR. JOHN SHEA having received instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. John Warby, will sell, by public auction, on the premises near Campbelltown, on THURSDAY next, the 11th September, at 11 o'clock precisely,
6 Superior draught horses, 2 mares and foals
1 Filly, 1 colt
15 Head of quiet milch cattle
Waggon, timber carriage, cart, 3 ploughs
Phaeton for one or two horses, and harness
6 Sets of shaft and trace harness
24 Tons good oaten hay
Growing crops, 3 acres wheat
3 Acres of barley and 8 acres of oats
Superior household furniture, consisting of—Loo, bedroom, and other tables, bookcase, 10 cane-seated chairs, 2 sofas, fender and fire-irons, carpets, bedstead, beds, &c., &c.
Also, a quantity of quarried stone.
Together with a variety of other articles.
Terms, approved endorsed bills at 3 months, for sums above £5. 4660

ÆTHER.

THIS celebrated thorough-bred horse, imported by the Honorable H. W. PETRE,
WILL STAND THIS SEASON.
At George's Hall, near Liverpool, the seat of David Johnston, Esq.
PEDIGREE.
Æther by St. Patrick, out of Pastile, by Rubens (foaled in 1836,)—See Stud Book, vol. iv., page 352.
PERFORMANCES.
(See Turf Calendar, 1839 and 40.)
1839, he ran—
1st. Third in the £2000 stakes, Newmarket
2nd. In the Derby, not placed
3rd. Won the Ascot Albany Stakes
4th. Ran second to Euclid for the Duke Michael Stakes
5th. Ditto for the St. Leger Stakes, Newmarket
6th. Won a match with Ton, at Newmarket
7th. Won a handicap Plate at Houton Meeting, Newmarket.
1840.
1st. Ran second for the Port Stakes, Craven Meeting, Newmarket
2nd. Ran second for a Handicap Plate, second October meeting, Newmarket.
Description.—Æther is a bright Bay, without white, stands fifteen hands two inches, most docile temper, and perfect symmetry.
TERMS—Four guineas each mare; groomage three shillings. Every attention will be paid to the mares, but no risk incurred. Payment to be made before the removal of the mares.
Æther covered two seasons at Euston, the Duke of Grafton's, by whom he was bred and run.
Septembe 5. 4745

CHARLES O'MALLEY.

THIS thorough-bred blood Horse, bred by the late Mr. Charles Smith, got by Emigrant out of Bet Hyat, by Bachelor out of Cutty Sark, a beautiful bay, with black points, sixteen hands two inches high, will stand this season at JELLINOROO, a station of William Walker and Co., on the Murrumbidgee, fifteen miles below GUNDAGAI.
Terms for each Mare:—
One or two, being the property of one person, £1 12s. 6d., including groom's fee
Three or four, ditto ditto, £1 7s. 6d., ditto
Five or more, ditto ditto, £1 5s., ditto
To be paid previously to the removal of the Mares, which must take place on or before the 31st December next, or 2s. per week will be from thenceforth charged for the keep of each of them. A large and well watered paddock will be appropriated for the Mares, and every care taken of them, but the proprietors are not to be held responsible in any way. 4743

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